The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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PIANOS.

STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANOS.

The decided superiority of this style of Piano, as manufactured by Messrs. Steinway & Sons, is now universally conceded. Its perfection is mainly the result of patented improvements, invented and controlled exclusively by its makers. These matchless UPRIGHTS have been sold by us for nine years, during which time they have, in no instance, failed to give the highest satisfaction. THEY ARE THE ONLY UPRIGHT PIANOS THAT HAVE STOOD THE TEST OF TIME IN OUR MOST EXACTING CLIMATE.

From among the thousands who have bought Steinway Uprights we append the names of a few of our prominent citizens, who have recently purchased, and to whom we cheerfully refer as to their merits:

Geo. M. Pullman,	J. N. Jewett,
R. H. McCormick,	Ben. B. C. Cook,
Dr. E. S. Fowler,	James E. Tyler,
C. R. Field,	Geo. L. Dunlap,
S. B. Cobb,	Hon. E. G. Asay,
J. A. Farwell,	Eli Bates,
Geo. Armour,	Perry H. Smith,
Thomas Lord,	Geo. F. Rumsey,
Henry M. Smith,	John A. Rice,
A. B. Pullman,	Gage, Rice & Co.,
D. Goodwin, Jr.,	L. Z. Leiter,
Jno P. Bowen,	John DeKoven,
Hon. J. Y. Scammon,	Dr. Walter Hay,
F. W. Peck,	Hon. J. D. Eater,
John M. Douglas,	Mrs. B. F. Hadduck,
Hon. Isaac R. Diller,	John Alston,
Col. W. S. Johnson,	S. B. Williams,
S. D. Ward,	G. S. Hubbard, Jr.,
Col. J. H. Howe,	Hon. B. H. Campbell,
Hon. L. P. Hilliard,	Robert T. Lincoln,
J. D. Harvey,	Hon. S. C. Judd,
John G. Shortall,	N. K. Fairbank,
F. B. Peabody,	J. J. Sands,
Franklin MacVeagh,	Shelton Sturges,

Lieut. General Philip H. Sheridan.

The following are selected from among the LATEST Testimonials from the great Artists of the world:

Dr. Franz Liszt,

The greatest living Pianist and Composer, writing to the celebrated Composer, Metzdorf, under date of Sept. 27, 1873, says: "Pray tell Mr. Steinway that his splendid UPRIGHT PIANO shone to brilliant advantage at the Festival Performances at Wartburg, where last Tuesday it served under my fingers as 'Vice Orchestra,' exciting general admiration."

Franz Abt,

The celebrated Composer, under date of July 6, 1872, writes: "Permit me to thank you for the magnificent UPRIGHT PIANO which you kindly placed at my disposal during my brief sojourn in New York, and I can only repeat what I have so often expressed verbally, that during my long career as artist and composer, I have met with many fine European and American Pianofortes, but none that combine grandeur and power of tone, elasticity of touch, in short, everything that renders a Piano perfect, to such a degree as your celebrated Piano-fortes."

Anton Rubinstein,

The greatest concert pianist of the age, has recently tendered to Messrs. Steinway & Sons, THE ONLY TESTIMONIAL EVER GIVEN BY HIM TO ANY PIANO MANUFACTURER, from which we extract the following: "I deem it my pleasant duty to express to you my most heartfelt thanks for all the kindness and courtesy you have shown me during my stay in the United States; but also, and above all, for your unrivaled Piano-fortes, which once more have done full justice to their world-wide reputation, both for excellence and capacity, for enduring the severest trials, for during all my long and difficult journeys all over America, in a very inclement season, I used and have been enabled to use your Pianos exclusively in my 215 concerts, and also in private, with the most eminent satisfaction and effect."

Vienna Exposition.

The Jury on Musical Instruments of the Vienna Universal Exposition, recognizing the pre-eminence of Steinway & Sons over all the piano manufacturers of the world, have honored them with the following EXTRAORDINARY COMPLIMENT, which we extract from the official report. Steinway & Sons are the only manufacturers thus mentioned.

"We regret that the celebrated inaugurators of the new system in Piano-making, MESSRS. STEINWAY & SONS, of New York, to whom the entire art of Piano-making is so greatly indebted, have not exhibited."

Jury on Musical Instruments, Vienna World's Fair, 1873.

Maestro Petrella, President	Italy.
Herr Dumba, 1st Vice President	Austria.
Prof. Dr. Lissajous, 2d do	France.
Salvatore Marchesia	Italy.
Dr. Edward Hanslik	Austria.
F. Cerveny	Bohemia, Austria.
Johann Herzfeld	Hungary, Austria.
Julius Schiedmayer	Germany.
Ludwig Galait	France.
Don Mariano Fuertes	Spain.
Mons. Reinkins	Belgium.
Professor Weber	Switzerland.
M. Roche	Russia.
Dr. Oscar Paul, Prof. of University of Leipzig, Official Reporter,	Germany.

In addition to our large and varied assortment of Steinways' Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos, our stock includes a very large variety of other Pianos, ranging in price from $250 to $800.

Purchasers will find it to their advantage to examine our extensive assortment of miscellaneous Pianos before making a selection elsewhere.

SMITH & NIXON,
General Northwestern Agents for Steinway Pianos,
162 State-st., Chicago.

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HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

An elegant assortment of Gents' Robe de Chambre and Smoking Jackets, Rich Neckwear, Silk Suspenders, Silk Underwear, Gloves, and Hosiery, Men's, Boys', and Children's Fine Suits and Overcoats.

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To Order and Ready-Made.

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Of the Best Makes of Linen, in STYLES TO SUIT ALL.

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FINANCIAL.

SALT LAKE CITY NATIONAL BANK.
B. M. DU RELL, Prest. J. M. BURKETT, Cashr.
CHAS. HEMPSTEAD, Atty.

Collections made in Utah, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Washington, California, and Oregon; and remitted for in our exchange available in any part of the United States and Canada. Exchange and telegraph transfers on this Bank can be procured from our Chicago correspondent, the Third National Bank of Chicago.

WANTED,

A limited amount of Republic Fire Insurance Co. Certificates. A. O. SLAUGHTER,
Cor. Clark and Madison-sts.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 18 Wall-st., New York, execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, allow 4 per cent interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business.

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Blank Books & Printing

For the New Year should be ordered without delay.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 and 120 Monroe-st.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 166 Clark-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
IRON AND MANGANESE.

I have several mines of the above minerals and wish to sell one-half interest in them. There is probably no safer business, and none which yields quicker returns with good margins than the working and manufacturing of these minerals, as the demand is unlimited. Location is close to railroads in Tennessee and North Carolina. Apply to
T. G. EISWALD,
P. O. Box 30, Atlanta, Ga.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Lowell & Borker is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts against the late firm will be collected by Lowell & Dalton, and all liabilities be assumed by them. J. W. LOWELL, S. B. BORKER. Chicago, Dec. 10, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership as successors to Lowell & Borker, for the transaction of a general business in Lumber, Lath, and Shingles, under the firm name of Lowell & Dalton. All customers of the late firm are requested to continue their favors, and new correspondents solicited. Yard and Office, Twenty-second-st., foot of Fisk. J. W. LOWELL, late of Lowell & Borker. N. F. DALTON, late connected with Artemas Carter. Chicago, Dec. 10, 1873. [Copy.]

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Stores under the Clifton Hotel, corner Wabash-av. and Monroe-st. I am anxious to have these stores occupied, and will make terms satisfactory to tenants.
Inquire of IRA HOLMES,
At Manufacturers' National Bank.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, meets this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., for work on the M. M. Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M.
E. ST. JOHN, Sec'y.

THE VIRGINIUS.

The Protocol to Be Carried Out to the Letter.

Arrangements for the Transfer of the Vessel and Prisoners.

Details for the Firing of the Salute to Our Flag.

A Strong Naval Force to Rendezvous at Key West.

The Cuban Press Resigned to the Situation.

Capt. Braine's Report of the Virginius Capture.

WASINGTON ADVICES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SURRENDER OF THE VIRGINIUS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—The most elaborate and complete instructions have been given to Admiral Scott at Key West, and by him transmitted to his subordinates, regarding the reception of the Virginius and her escort to an American port. Similar instructions have been given to him regarding the disposition to be made of the prisoners. The most efficient portion of our European fleet is now undoubtedly half way over the ocean on its homeward voyage, and will be ready for action or in communication with Washington before its services will be needed.

NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION.

So far as this Government is concerned, the Virginius affair remains as it is now and has been since the acceptance by the Spanish Government of the protocol. Until the delivery of the vessel and the prisoners is accomplished or refused, no news will therefore be given to the public except of an unofficial character, unless the Spanish Government recalls its agreement, until after the time for delivery shall have passed. It is evident from the foregoing that, while the Government continues to accept the promises of Spain as having been given in good faith, the President and the Secretary of the Navy consider it proper and wise to proceed with preparations for war.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

TERMS OF THE PROTOCOL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—When on the 29th of November the protocol was signed by the Secretary of State and Admiral Polo, the agreement was conclusive and required no indorsement of the Governments of the United States and Spain, as its basis had been previously settled by them. Stipulations of the time, manner, and place for the surrender of the Virginius and the surviving passengers and crew, etc., were reserved in the protocol, and were signed on Monday. While the men will be delivered to a United States vessel at Santiago de Cuba, the vessel will be delivered at some port other than Havana on Tuesday next, in daylight.

THE TRANSFER.

The Navy Department has completed all the necessary arrangements providing for the reception from the Spanish forces in the harbor of Havana of the steamer Virginius, and for the transfer of the survivors at Santiago de Cuba from prison to one of the United States vessels of war, in accordance with the terms of the diplomatic agreement. The Canandaigua, carrying ten guns, and commanded by Capt. Lowry, will sail from New York for Havana to-morrow to receive the Virginius, and Capt. Brain will receive the prisoners at Santiago on the Junietta. Rear Admiral Scott, at Key West, will have the strongest naval force under his command that has been collected by the Government at any American port since the termination of the war. The monitors Saugus and Mahopac are there already, with the Os-ippee and Worcester, the latter the Admiral's flagship. The Colorado sails to-night from New York. She is a screw steamer, sixteen guns. The Florida, carrying sixteen guns, is expected to follow her to-morrow. The Franklin and Brooklyn—the former carrying thirty-nine, and the latter twenty guns—will sail from Boston within a week.

Capt. Lowry, of the Canandaigua, had two hours' consultation with Secretary Robeson and Chiefs of the Bureaus of the Navy Department to-day, during which the details and etiquette of the

SALUTE TO OUR FLAG

were arranged so far as they could be at present.

THE SPANISH NAVAL FORCE

on the coast of Cuba is reported to consist of American-built gun-boats, which were convoyed to sea from New York two years ago by vessels of our navy.

OUR NAVAL FORCE.

in the harbor of Santiago is more than sufficient to cope with it in a belligerent emergency, and, should such an emergency arise, it is believed that the British fleet in the West Indies would render assistance to our forces.

[*By Mail.*]

COMMANDER BRAINE'S REPORT ON THE CAPTURE OF THE VIRGINIUS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The following is an abstract from a dispatch sent to Rear Admiral Scott by Commander Braine, and telegraphed to the Secretary of the Navy, from the flag-ship Worcester, under date of Key West, Fla., Dec. 8:

"The Virginius was captured Oct. 31, at 10 o'clock p. m., 18 miles off Morant Point, Jamaica. She was sighted by the Tornado 20 miles south of Cuba, and was chased by her eight hours. Five shots were fired to bring her to. She was captured under the American flag, and carried American papers. She had a clearance from Jamaica. Both vessels returned to Santiago de Cuba together in eighteen hours, under steam.

"The Virginius carried the Spanish flag, and was in charge of a prize crew. One hundred and fifty-five persons were captured, of whom 102 are still alive.

"The shooting of the officers and crew was done under the orders of the previous commandant of the naval forces. The shooting of the passengers was done under an order issued by Caballero de Rodas when Captain-General. Both sentences were approved by Gen. Burriel. Only four were shot on Nov. 4. Thirty-seven, Capt. Fry and crew included, were shot on the 7th, and twelve passengers on the 8th. They were tried by a military and marine court-martial. They were held twenty-four hours before execution. No counsel for defense was allowed, and the Consul was not informed of the trial. No interrogation of the prisoners was allowed. During the trial Capt. Fry and the crew were kept on board the Tornado. They were then taken to jail. Their sentence was read and executed the same morning.

"The trial was extremely secret. After the condemnation the United States Consul was allowed to see Capt. Fry in jail, and this was only two hours before the execution. The armed guard was placed at the door of the Consulate when the Captain and crew were passing by on the way to their execution.

"The defenses at Santiago de Cuba are: The Morro Castle, at the entrance, and some old works containing thirty guns—10, 8, and 6-inch, by report. Only eight guns can be seen,—the Estrella battery, of five 6-inch guns; the Catalina, one gun, westward of the entrance. There is one mile of water battery. Blanco battery has four light guns. One ship could silence in an hour all the gunboats, while another ship engaged the forts."

The order of De Rodas, alluded to by Commander Braine, is that issued in July, 1869, which continues in force, and contains the following articles:

"The transportation of individuals for the service of the insurrection is much more grave than that of contraband, and will be considered as decidedly hostile, the vessel and crew being proceeded against in such case as an enemy.

"If the individuals to whom the preceding article refers come armed, this will afford proof in fact of their intentions, and they will be tried as pirates the same as the crew of the vessel."

NAVAL MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE RECRUITING SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—The prompt manner in which Secretary Robeson's bill to add 1,500 men to our navy was passed to-day is construed as promising favorably for other demands that the Executive Departments will make on Congress with regard to the Spanish complications. It is expected that the Senate will pass the bill to-morrow with but little discussion. The Navy Department has established new recruiting stations at Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Cleveland, Erie, Pa., and Burlington, Vt.

THE COLORADO

sailed from New York this evening, manned by 700 men, for Key West. She is a vessel of the first class, and wears the honor of having been the last vessel that bore the American colors before an enemy. This was under Admiral Rogers, in the Corean difficulty.

THE APPROPRIATION OF FIVE MILLIONS.

In Robeson's request for an appropriation of $5,000,000, which will not be actually necessary unless war is actually declared, the Committee thought that whenever that emergency arrives, there will be time enough to make the appropriation.

THE ADMINISTRATION FEELS

that the people have approved of the measures that have been taken to prepare for war; and the Secretary of the Navy is especially well pleased with the public verdict in his case as far as he has heard it.

THE POWHATTAN AND MANHATTAN.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 10.—The Powhattan, with the monitor Manhattan in tow, has arrived here. They will take on coal and supplies, and sail for Key West to-morrow.

THE SHENANDOAH.

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 9.—The United States steamer Shenandoah sailed for Key West to-day.

CUBA.

THE SPANIARDS DISSATISFIED.

HAVANA, Dec. 8.—Telegrams announcing the refusal of the United States to allow the Virginius to be delivered to a neutral Power creates dissatisfaction here, the impression for the past three days, according to telegrams, being that the United States Government would consent.

The British war-vessel Niobe has arrived.

THE HAVANA PRESS.

According to the tone of the press, and expressions of authorities and of prominent Spaniards, the direct delivery of the Virginius will be accomplished according to treaty stipulations, without difficulty or interference on the part of the population. The *Garro Frigio* advises a general arming for the suppression of rebellion. It complains of the absence of a definite plan energetically carried out. The proverbial laziness of our "to-morrow" always resulted fatally. We must awaken. Neither our money nor batallions are sufficient to finish the war according to the plans used up to this time. We have received 80,000 soldiers from Spain within five years. We have a strong navy and 100,000 soldiers in field or garrison. Nevertheless the militia operations are daily more difficult, and the enemy more difficult to find. We cannot continue thus. The international question on the tapis, beyond all the ills it may bring, will contain a blessing if it awaken us. With men, money, and a good plan, everything is possible. It counsels the adoption of a defensive plan against interior and exterior enemies.

AT PORTO RICO.

The Captain-General of Porto Rico assembled the directors of the different journals and requested them, in view of the probability of war with the United States, to drop party discussion and only occupy themselves with Spain, and the means of raising the public spirit so as to repulse foreign aggression if necessary. He also desired the journals to abstain from publishing anything which might hurt the susceptibilities of fatherland and the Washington Government. The journalists consented. In a proclamation, the Captain-General believes that amicable relations will remain uninterrupted between Spain and the United States.

THE SITUATION AT SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Santiago de Cuba (Nov. 30) Correspondence of the New York Times.

There are four ships-of-war here, the Juniata and Wyoming, United States Navy, and the Niobe and Woodlark, Royal Navy; but the Kansas has not been heard from. Burriel, the Commissioner, left hurriedly for Havana on our arrival. The Spaniards pooh-pooh the whole affair of the Virginius, and affect surprise at the interest we take in the persons surviving their wholesale executions. Their concessions are slender, and are evaded at every chance. When a promise has been obtained it has been very necessary to remind them of it, and appeal to their Castilian honor before they think of fulfilling it. Capt. Lorraine, of her Majesty's ship Niobe, which came first, demanded the Englishmen; and Capt. Cushing, of the Wyoming, followed suit by demanding the Americans. Capt. Braine has with extreme courtesy, but unyielding firmness, asked for all under the protection of the American flag flying on the Virginius when captured. The Captain's formal request was couched in forcible and exceedingly explicit, though very polite, terms. It defined the acts of Burriel as murders; let Morales de los Rios understand that his predecessor was blamed for the "assassinations," and drew a lively picture of the possible consequences of the roused anger of the American people; an anger aroused at deeds which had set every civilized nation aghast, including the Government of old Spain under Castelar. The protest closed by intimating that a prompt compliance with its requests would avert war. Don Morales de los Rios, the Commandant, is evidently shaken, but is overruled by his fears of the Casino, and is seeking in every way to gain time. After much negotiation, Capt. Braine, at an interview with Morales, which was arranged with great ceremony, obtained from him, after the usual reminding of his promise, permission to visit the prisoners. On the same day the jail was visited, the prisoners questioned, and the lists made out from the official records, in the presence of Capts. Braine and Cushing, Vice-Consul Schmidt, Lieuts. De Long, Hutchings, and Chipp, the Alcade, and the prison officials. The lists do not differ materially from those sent three weeks ago. The treatment of the prisoners does not appear to have been very harsh, according to the Castilian ideas; but they are in a destitute condition, and betray unmistakably the effects of their long sojourn under the shadow of death. They, indeed, are not yet entirely out of danger. If we left, it is not improbable they would be shot at once. At Capt. Braine's instance, good treatment was promised with all reasonable indulgence. The prisoners are now relieved with two suits of clothing and changed diet.

The Woodlark, British, arrived on Friday with a guarantee from Havana that no more prisoners would be shot. This was before given to Capt. Braine. The captives were executed under the decree of the former Captain-General, De Rodas—a decree strongly protested against, at the time, by the United States and Great Britain. The commander of the naval forces killed the crew, and Burriel the passengers, according to the harmonious division of authority existing.

BOSTON.

How the Hub Will Celebrate the Anniversary of the Tea Party.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—Boston will make amends for its dilatoriness in starting about it, by celebrating the Centennial Tea Party most enthusiastically. In the first place, the simon-pure Boston Ladies' Centennial Tea Party, gotten up by the bon-ton, will be given in Faneuil Hall on Tuesday afternoon. Josiah Quincy will preside. The Rev. Edward E. Hale and others will speak, and the young ladies of Beacon street in antique dress, will serve tea at 4:30. The woman-suffragists, too, intend to steal part of the thunder, and have therefore engaged the hall for the day before, when Col. Higginson will preside and Wendell Phillips, James Freeman Clarke, and Mary A. Livermore will speak, and Mrs. Howe will read an original poem. Then, too, the Young Women's Christian Association has rented Tremont Temple, and will have a grand entertainment there. Besides this there are so many smaller tea parties that it looks very much as if the steeping of tea would be greater than on "the day we celebrate."

FOREIGN.

Marshal Bazaine Convicted of Treason, and Sentenced to Death.

The Court Unanimously Unite in a Recommendation to Mercy.

The Prussian Landtag Approves Proposed Anti-Catholic Legislation.

Baron Reuter's Persian Concessions Annulled by the Shah.

London Again Enveloped in a Black Fog Yesterday.

Fatal Accidents in the Streets and on the Thames.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 10.—Lochard, counsel for Marshal Bazaine, finished his address this morning. He declared that the Marshal did not surrender in the open field, and was guiltless of violating Article 210 of the Army Code.

M. Lachaud, in his peroration, said: "I deeply sympathize with the valiant soldier overwhelmed by terrible accusation. I fear not death for him. He is brave, and fears nothing but loss of his honor for the sake of his wife and children. I feel most for France, which will deplore the loss of a valorous soldier. Your honors, patriotism, forbid that you condemn him. You know what political trials are on a spot which posterity has raised a statue to those executed after such trials."

M. Pourcet replied, demanding that a terrible example be made, as a lesson to rising generations.

Before the Judges withdrew, Bazaine said: "I have two words in my breast, 'Honor' and 'Country.' I have never been wanting towards this proud motto during forty-two years of service. I swear before Christ that I have not betrayed France."

After long deliberation, the Judges declared Bazaine guilty of the charges of the capitulation of Metz and of the Army in the open field, without doing all that was prescribed by honor and duty toward surrender, and unanimously condemned him to death, and to be degraded from his rank previous to his execution. After judgment had been rendered, all the members of the Court signed an appeal for mercy, which the Duke d'Aumale immediately conveyed in person to President MacMahon.

Bazaine was greatly agitated when he heard the decision of the Court.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The crowd at the Trianon to-day warmly cheered when the verdict was rendered.

The sentence includes the payment of the costs and expulsion from the Legion of Honor.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—The Landtag to-day rejected by 196 majority a motion censuring legislation introduced by the Government directed against Ultra-Montane Catholics.

PERSIA.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—A special dispatch says that, as Baron Reuter has not begun internal improvements in Persia within the time fixed, the Shah has declared the contract void.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—London is again enveloped in a dense fog. There were numerous accidents yesterday on the streets and on the Thames, and the hospitals are filled. On the river three persons were killed.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

A dispatch from Birmingham says that a serious collision occurred on the railway near that city this morning. Thirty persons are reported killed and injured. A heavy fog prevailed at the time of the disaster.

LONDON, Dec. 10—Evening.—The report that a large number of persons were killed by a railroad accident near Birmingham to-day was incorrect. No lives were lost.

It is now said that the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with the daughter of the Czar has been postponed until February.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Dec. 10.—A bill authorizing the raising of a loan for the mitigation of the financial crisis has passed Reichsrath.

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, Dec. 10.—It is rumored that Lizarraga has captured and shot the Cure of Santa Cruz.

SAN DOMINGO.

PUERTO PLATA, Nov. 26.—This city pronounced against Baez yesterday. The Revolutionists issued a manifesto declaring their reasons for pronouncing against him, alleging that he wishes to impose upon them his re-election or the election of his brother, Damian, to the Presidency. He is charged with acts of tyranny, misuse of public funds, and unconstitutional alienation of Samana to the American Company. It is considered that the majority of the people are already against Baez.

KILLED BY ETHER.

Another Death Near Boston Caused by the Reckless Use of Anæsthetics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—An inquest is now in progress at Lynn, on the remains of Mrs. John W. Homan, who died from ether while undergoing a surgical operation to remove an ovarian tumor. The matter is attracting considerable attention on account of the recent death of Mrs. Crie, and the subsequent thorough investigation. Although the investigation in the latter case is not so searching, at the inquest to-day, evidence was given to the effect that the ether was administered without the patient's consent, she saying repeatedly that she knew she should die if the ether was administered. Soon after the ether was given, the patient was pronounced dead by her attendant physicians—Drs. Bixby, of this city, and Graves, of Lynn. One witness said that the doctors then left in a hurry, saying they were very sorry they had had anything to do with the case. Other physicians were sent for, and found an hour afterwards that the patient's heart and pulse were beating. All efforts to resuscitate her, however, were unavailing. No verdict was reached.

MATRIMONIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 10.—The most brilliant wedding that has occurred in Madison for a long time was the marriage this evening of W. G. Smythe, of the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, of New York, and Miss Nellie E. Jones, daughter of John N. Jones, an old resident, and for two terms Postmaster of this city. The radiant beauty of Miss Jones, the Capital belle, was softened by her white bridal robes of silk tulle and lace ornamented with orange-blossoms and pearls. Mr. Brison, of Chicago, was groomsman. Miss Cora Gregory, the Mayor's daughter, was bridesmaid. The ceremony was at Grace Church. The crowd of witnesses was large, and there was an elegant assemblage of congratulating friends at the fine residence of the bride's father, which was beautifully decorated. A good supper was provided. The Governor, Judges, University Professors, and many elegantly-dressed ladies were among the guests, some of them being from Milwaukee and Chicago. There was a display of presents given by friends from New York to San Francisco. The happy couple leave for Chicago and New York to-night.

EDUCATIONAL.

Annual Meeting of the State Board of Education at Normal—Report of President Edwards, of the Normal University—Advance Made in the Several Departments.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 10.—The State Board of Education assembled at the Normal School, Normal, to-day, for its semi-annual session. State Superintendent Newton Bateman presiding. The President read the following semi-annual report, as follows:

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT BY RICHARD EDWARDS, PRESIDENT OF THE STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

To the Honorable Board of Education of the State of Illinois:

GENTLEMEN: The numbers in attendance upon the University, during the term just closing, have been as follows:

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.		
Males	125	
Females	205	
		330
HIGH SCHOOL.		
Males	35	
Females	31	
		66
GRAMMAR SCHOOL.		
Males	61	
Females	31	
		92
INTERMEDIATE AND PRIMARY SCHOOL.		
Males	19	
Females	19	
		38
Grand total in University		526
During the same term last year, the total number in the Normal was		227
In all grades of Model School		185
Grand total fall term 1872		462
Grand total fall term 1873		526

Being a gain for 1873 of 64. Of this gain the Normal Department furnished 53, and the Model School 11.

ATTENDANCE.

The large numbers that have resorted here for instruction have been, in some respects, a detriment. Our teaching force is really insufficient. The classes become too bulky. That in the Theory and Art of Teaching, in the spring term, usually numbers about 100. During the term just closing, the class in Psychology numbered between 50 and 60. Most of the lower and beginning classes are also much too large,—some of them numbering 50 or more. The great size makes the manipulation of the classes difficult. It becomes impossible for the instructor to adapt himself to the wants of each individual. Personal contact between teacher and pupil is almost precluded; and, as a consequence, the influence for good of the former over the latter is enfeebled, and, of course, the work of education less perfectly performed.

CLASSES.

During the term just closing, the work of the school has been in a high degree pleasant. This prevalent spirit among the pupils has been good. A degree of earnestness very delightful and efficient has been manifest. The labor with pupils as teachers has continued during the term as heretofore. Much emphasis has been laid upon their work. Classes have been conducted by Normal pupils as follows:

From the High School—One class in Algebra, one in the History of the United States, and one in Arithmetic.

From the Grammar School—Five classes in Spelling, one class in Writing, six classes in Reading, five classes in Geography, three classes in English Grammar, five classes in Arithmetic.

From the Intermediate and Primary School—Five classes in Arithmetic, five classes in Reading, three classes in Geography, four classes in Spelling, one class in Writing, and one in Singing.

Some advance has been made in the standard established for this work. In some instances, the teacher has been deprived of the class on account of insufficient work. Another opportunity will be granted to these, if their course hereafter seems to warrant it. But we cannot be too careful about giving our sanction, even indirectly, to inefficient work. The weekly meetings and frequent personal examinations, followed by thorough criticism, have been continued as heretofore reported. But it remains an indisputable fact that we are not able, in these years, to make first-class teachers of all who come to us. And we suffer in popular estimation from the pretensions of those who, after an unsuccessful course in the institution, go forth and claim to represent us.

In this connection it may be well to mention that an attempt has been made to secure, on the part of the Senior class, a more thorough and extended study of the science of Elocution. With that object in view, a treatise on "Pedagogics as a System," by Dr. Karl Rosenkranz, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Konigsberg, in Prussia, has been used. I think the effect has been good. American treatises on education have been very numerous, and many of them very shallow. Men with meagre culture and limited experience have rushed into print with "Systems," and "Methods," and "Courses of Lessons," which, in the writing, may have been a great relief to them, but which are certainly of little worth to any one else. It is high time that something of a higher character should be studied by our teachers, so that our educational thought may become more enlarged and solid.

PERSONAL.

Since the last meeting of the Board, Miss Harriett M. Case has been employed by the Teachers' Committee in place of Miss Osband, resigned. I am happy to report that she is apparently very acceptable to the pupils, and that she seems to be doing her work faithfully and successfully. She is a graduate of the institution in the class of 1866.

As most of the Board already know, Prof. E. W. Coy has accepted a very flattering invitation from Cincinnati, to become Principal of the Hughes High School of that city. The invitation, pressed as it was upon his acceptance, was a high but well-deserved compliment to his worth as a man and skill as a teacher. In the position that he leaves, he has achieved high success. His rare scholarship, his quiet dignity of manner, his faithful and constant attention to duty, his straight-forward course, secured for him a degree of respect that is awarded to few men. He carries to his new field of labor the best wishes of all who know him here.

THE MUSEUM

has been faithfully cared for since the last meeting. About 8,000 new specimens have been added to it during the last six months, exclusive of microscopic objects. About one-fourth of these were obtained by purchase, donation, and exchange; and the remaining three-fourths have been collected by the Curator. The additions have been of a kind most needed to supply the deficiencies of the Museum, and have fully doubled its value for educational purposes. Duplicates are now on hand sufficient to supply about twenty-five schools with cabinets of insects, corals, shells, and pearls. The collections have been much more frequently referred to during the last term than ever before, by the teachers and students of the University, and by visitors from abroad.

THE APPARATUS FOR HEATING

and ventilation has been carefully watched during the term. Since the cold weather came on I have caused a record of the temperature in the different rooms, and out of doors, to be made five times each day, and preserved. Dr. Sewell has made repeated observations upon the quality of the air in the different rooms at different times in the day. The results are preserved, showing the amount of carbonic acid in a given volume of the air at these different times. These, with the temperature records, will enable the Board to judge of the degree of success achieved by the apparatus. On the 20th of October, $1,000 was paid to Mr. Ide on the heating and ventilating account; and, on the 22d of November, $83.50 was paid to Messrs. Coleman & Squires on his order, and on the same account. These sums were additional to $4,000 previously paid. Respectfully submitted,

RICHARD EDWARDS,
President State Normal University.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Special Committee, of which Eastman, of Decatur, is Chairman, which was appointed to visit the Normal School during the term, reported that they had made the visit and made suggestions in keeping with President Edward's report, recommended that a Professor be appointed to supervise the work of pupil teachers, and that the classes are too large to secure the best result; also that more time in the regular course be devoted to physiology, and natural science, and that these studies be placed earlier on the curriculum.

A resolution permitting President Edwards to extend the vacation two days to allow students time to take part in the State Teachers' meeting on the 30th and 31st, was adopted.

WASHINGTON.

Debate Continued in the House on the Salary-Grab Repeal Bill.

Mr. Dawes Favors a Reduction of the Presidential Salary After Grant's Term.

Bill Passed in the House to Temporarily Increase the Naval Force.

Bills Pending in Both Houses to Authorize National Banks Without Circulation.

Supreme Court Decision Affirming the Validity of the Iowa Railroad Law.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE REDUCTION OF SALARIES AGAIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—The debate in the House to-day on the reduction of salaries was of a more serious and dignified nature than that of yesterday. Judge Lawrence sat in the obscurity of his own littleness, and nobody disturbed him. One or two shots are held in reserve for him, however, if he should again have the audacity to parade his pompous virtue.

LYMAN TREMAINE'S VIEWS.

Lyman Tremaine opened the debate, and his wide reputation as an orator secured for him the utmost attention. His speech, while it was not learned nor a purely argumentative effort, was very effective, and well calculated for the purpose of swaying a large crowd like that which composes the present House. The tenor of his speech was, that the reduction should be made solely because the people demanded it.

HAWLEY ON THE PRESIDENT'S PAY.

Hawley, of Connecticut, succeeded Tremaine, and demonstrated that a man who can think well with his pen cannot always succeed so well as a speaker. He made a vigorous attack upon the idea of reducing Congressional salaries without also cutting down the President's pay, and in general terms advocated Townsend's amendment, which fixes Congressional salaries at $6,000 a year, without perquisites, except actual traveling expenses.

A REBUKE TO INQUISITIVE GRABBERS.

In the course of a speech by E. H. Roberts, of New York, an episode occurred, which, it is hoped, will have the effect to stop the trivial character of the debate, which has hitherto abounded in bitter personalities and the publication of insignificant details of family matters and home economies. While Roberts was speaking, Negley inquired how long it was after he (Roberts) had drawn his back-pay before he covered it into the Treasury. Roberts replied that if the gentleman from Pennsylvania had the approbation of his conscience for his own course, that ought to satisfy him without seeking to inquire into the motives of others. Upon Negley's pressing his query, Roberts, in a very dignified manner, refused to pay attention to it, as not being of sufficient importance to be brought into the discussion. The rebuke was well taken, and will have a good effect. Congressmen have taken it for granted that this discussion was to be of a small nature, and consequently they have hauled others through their back kitchens to show what it costs them to live.

JUDGE NIBLACK

spoke in favor of the minority report, except that part of it which provides for the reduction of the salaries of Supreme Judges.

FRYE, OF MAINE.

Nothing of note occurred in the discussion till Dawes took the floor, yielding for a moment to Frye, of Maine, who remarked that he did not rise to convert anybody in the House; that nobody in the House needed conversion, as all were ready to vote; that he only wished to do what everybody else had done, and say to his constituents that he was in favor of the repeal. The hit at the demagogical buncombe of the occasion was well received.

APOSTACY OF MR. DAWES.

When Dawes resumed the floor, he began his work in earnest. He did not understand why Congressional salaries should be reduced, if the salaries of Cabinet officers, Supreme Judges, and the President should remain at the increased rate. He protested that there was no more reason for the raising of these salaries than there was for raising those of Congressmen. They are all too high. The result is, that people look to getting these offices as a means by which wealth may be acquired. He said that, while the President's salary is $50,000 a year, the perquisites of the office amount to at least $50,000 more. The office is one in which a man can grow wealthy, and it will be sought by men who wish it because they can grow rich in it. The speech was seriously disloyal, and the Administration sentinels were at once roused to watchfulness. Hale of New York, Maynard, George F. Hoar, and others jumped up, and, shaking their forefingers menacingly at the man who dared to think that Grant's salary is too high, propounded wonderful questions, which were to put his loyalty at once to the test. Dawes did not shrink, but met them manfully; but to-night he is mourned over at the White House as the one sheep gone astray.

THE END OF IT ALL

was that the bill is to be discussed till 2 o'clock to-morrow in twenty minute speeches, and from that till 3 in five minute speeches, when the previous question will be put. The chances to-night are in favor of the passage of Townsend's amendment. Alexander H. Stephens is down for a speech on the repeal to-morrow.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

The House Committee on Education and Labor will to-morrow report a bill, which passed the House and failed in the Senate last Congress, providing for the appropriation of the proceeds arising from the sale of the public lands to public-school purposes. The plan is, that one-half the amount annually realized shall be divided between the States, and that the other half shall be funded in the 5 per cents, the interest to be divided annually. If the sales average in future as they have in the past, the amount to be paid to each school-district in the United States will be about $12 annually, which it is calculated will infuse new life into the cause of public education. The bill will doubtless pass in the House.

THE PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The proprietors of the old *Congressional Globe* are about to make an effort to secure the contract for the printing of Congressional proceedings again. The *Record*, as printed by the Congressional Printer, fails to give satisfaction so far. It has been far from being correct. Congressmen doubt Clapp's ability to do the work as well as Bailey & Rives did. The latter firm have all the facilities for doing the work, and claim that they can do it cheaper in the end than the Government, as Clapp desires to add an extensive addition to the present office, and incur other additional expense to enable him to meet the demands upon him.

ADMISSION OF OUTLAWED WAR-CLAIMS.

The Committee on War-Claims agreed to-day

(Continued on the Eighth Page.)

INTERESTING LIBEL-SUIT.

The Case of Willis Phelps vs. Samuel Bowles.

Two Hundred Thousand Dollars Damages Asked For.

The Allegations on Which the Suit Is Brought.

Rumor that Ben Butler Is to Be Employed for the Prosecution.

Standing of the Springfield Republican—Important Points Involved in the Controversy.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 7, 1873.

The little City of Springfield, Mass., which could easily be tucked away in some corner of Chicago without seriously disturbing the real-estate market, is just now enjoying a

SENSATION OF NATIONAL INTEREST

and importance,—nothing less than a libel-suit against the *Republican*, of which Samuel Bowles is the editor. The case is simply this:

During the recent canvass for the election of city officers in Springfield, the *Republican* accused Mr. Willis Phelps, a well-known railroad-contractor, of endeavoring to procure such nominations as would secure the appropriation by the city of $225,000 for a railroad to Longmeadow, a town 4 or 5 miles from Springfield; and stated that this sum was $125,000 more than Phelps had declared himself willing to build the road for. The

MOST SERIOUS CHARGE,

however, relates to Mr. Phelps' connection with the Springfield, Athol & Northeastern Road, for which he got from the city an appropriation of $300,000,—$200,000 of which, the *Republican* declares, he put into his own pocket. "Public robber" and "public corrupter" are the epithets that Mr. Bowles' paper applies to the aggrieved gentleman. He is charged with being

THE BOSS TWEED

of Springfield; with lobbying; with openly buying votes; and with being a party to both sides of the public bargains in which he has engaged.

The *Republican's* immediate object in publishing these bold accusations was evidently to influence the voters of Springfield in their choice of city officers on the first Monday of this month, and it was partially successful; but nobody acquainted with the paper, or with the character of Mr. Bowles, believes that they were dictated by malice, or were totally unfounded. Mr. Phelps brings his suit in the Supreme Court, and the trial will come off in this city, not before next April, possibly not till April, 1875. Mr. Phelps asks for

$200,000 DAMAGES.

The office of the *Republican* was under an attachment, and with a keeper in charge, for two or three days, last week; but the defendant was afterward put under bonds of $400,000, and the attachment was taken off. The signers of the bond are among the most prominent citizens of Springfield,—Chester W. Chapin, President of the Boston & Albany Road, and Daniel L. Harris, President of the Connecticut River Road, being on the list. Both sides employ well-known local lawyers, while Judge Thomas, of Boston, is expected to be senior counsel for the prosecution. The best bit of gossip about the counsel, however, is, that Phelps is going to retain

BEN BUTLER.

Now, you know that Ben Butler feels toward Samuel Bowles very much as the Devil feels toward holy water; and, if he is going to have a hand in the case, he will make things interesting.

The tone of the *Republican* since the suit was brought has been bold, but not impudent. It has republished the offensive articles; has called for a speedy trial; has promised that the matter shall be thoroughly sifted. Phelps seems equally anxious for the tilt, and expresses a determination to

"SQUELCH THE REPUBLICAN."

Bowles is said to treat the matter in a mirthful way, and is currently reported to have rubbed his hands with glee when he first heard of the suit.

Public feeling is, of course, divided. The *Republican* charges that the special dispatches about the affair have received a Phelps coloring. The rank and file of the Springfield populace are still scratching their heads over the matter, and perhaps have hardly made up their minds yet, but the great majority of those I have heard from think that Sam Bowles would hardly make such charges without

PRETTY SOLID GROUND

under his feet. There are a great many people in town, nevertheless, whose corns have been uncomfortably trodden on by Bowles' paper, and some of them would doubtless inly exult to see him in a box. Samuel Bowles is a very independent man, and would not hesitate to denounce in his paper any base public act that his dearest personal friend might be guilty of; hence many may have spots about them which he has made sore in years past, that would be comfortably poulticed by any trouble that might be brought upon him.

But the Springfield *Republican* is

A GREAT INSTITUTION

in this town of 26,703 inhabitants, and the people of all parties, while many of them hate it, are very proud of what they call the boldest and best paper in New England. About 11,000 persons—that is, nearly every family in Springfield, and a goodly number in the surrounding country—subscribe for its daily edition, read it thoroughly, admire its brilliancy, and then—part of them—roundly damn its independence. But this little town cannot afford to have a $200,000 hole made in the *Republican's* strong box. Take away the Springfield *Republican* from this city, and all the city's interests

WOULD SUFFER BADLY.

The increase of population would be checked, real estate would feel the shock, and the town itself would have to rely for its repute abroad upon its United States Armory, for it has no other public institution worth mentioning. Mr. Bowles makes the *Republican* what it is, and Mr. Bowleses don't grow on every bush. The family is an old one, and has been identified with the interests of the town for many years, and the Springfield public will, I think, wait a good while before it consents to have a paper of which it is so proud "squelched," just for the luxury of paying too high prices for its railroads.

This libel-suit is regarded as

A VERY IMPORTANT ONE,

as promising to settle one or two points in journalism that have not yet been satisfactorily settled by the Courts. Independent journals very much desire to know whether the laws will sustain them in turning men inside out when they are candidates for office or are putting forward others for preferment; also, whether it is right to call a liar, a thief a thief, and a spade a spade. It is a question, too, whether a journal can properly put certain facts together, and draw from them the inference that a man is a rascal. A recent libel-suit at Philadelphia elicited from a Judge the charge that it is only necessary for the defendant to remove the presumption of malice; that it is of no consequence whether the alleged libelous statements against the plaintiff are true or not, if the defendant believed them to be true at the time of publication. This is pretty liberal ground,—perhaps too liberal. Messrs. Phelps and Bowles seek

A CLEARLY-DEFINED LAW

of some sort on the subject, if haply they may feel after it and find it. There is a very general impression that, if the question is to be tested at all, Mr. Bowles is a good man to represent the side of independent journalism.

The great conundrum now is, of course, How will the suit come out? The combatants have got everything ready, and settled back on their haunches, to remain in that posture until April; and the interested public will have to hold its breath till that month.

THE ELEMENTS OF STRENGTH

in the two camps are about as follows: On the one side, a man fighting for his honor, his business, and the privilege of plugging up his neighbor's mouth; on the other, an old newspaper war-dog, with teeth that have had a good deal of practice in biting,—in fact, have been biting for thirty years, but are all the sharper for their use. On the one side, railroads, money, political friends; on the other, an unwavering and absorbing faith in a certain principle, and a determination to put that principle to the test, an influential newspaper, a reputation to protect, and a bold position in journalism to defend.

For my own part,—without expressing my opinion on this particular case,—if I were going into the libel-suit business,

I SHOULDN'T SELECT SAMUEL BOWLES

as my first victim. I would rather take an easier subject to begin with. It would be too much like going on a balloon trip across the Atlantic before you have made any little excursions overland. Mr. Bowles has brains, which will doubtless prove a convenience to him in this unpleasantness. At all events, both he and his opponent promise that they will do all in their power to make the suit a lively one, for which the public, who stand by and see the fun, will be duly grateful. KENYON.

LOUISIANA.

Address of Gov. McEnery to the General Assembly of the State.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6, 1873.

To the Members of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana:

It is now made manifest that the Congress of the United States will entertain jurisdiction in the Louisiana case, and determine, during its present session, the question of legitimacy between the two Governments in this State. Owing to the intervention of the Federal power, the Government claiming to be the legal and legitimate Government of Louisiana, and of which I have the honor to be the head, has been prevented from assuming and exercising the practical functions of government; nevertheless we have kept up the form of our Government, and its whole machinery is ready to be put in motion the moment it receives the recognition of the Congress of the United States.

I have remained at my post at the Capital of the State, since my election and inauguration. The Attorney-General, the Auditor, the Secretary of State and the Superintendent of Education, have done the same; and the Treasurer of the State, I presume, is ready and willing to follow that Government which the Congress shall recognize.

You, as the Legislative Department of the Government, remained true to your posts during sixty days last winter, and, as the time is now fast approaching when the Constitution requires the commencement of your annual session, I have deemed it proper to address you some words of advice and counsel.

Unless the Congress of the United States determines the case in our favor prior to the first Monday of January, it would be useless for you to assemble, because such is the existing state of affairs in Louisiana, no practical benefits could flow from any legislation you might enact.

It seems, then, to be the part of wisdom and patriotism that you should hold yourselves in readiness to respond to my proclamation for your assembling, in the event that our Government is not recognized by Congress until after the first Monday of January next.

Congress will not pass lightly over the grave matters involved in the case of Louisiana, for she stands at the bar of that body as one of the co-equal States of the Union, pleading that the great wrong done her by Federal usurpations, ought and should be redressed by the political department of the National Government.

JOHN MCENERY.

THAT BEECHER INVESTIGATION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: You seem to have found a weak point in my armor, and strike home, straight and strong; but, as my father and mother were Irish, it might be well for me to claim the national right to speak twice before expecting to be understood. I surely would not ask for great preachers an immunity in crime; and, in supposing the possibility of Mr. Beecher's guilt, while positively opposing an investigation, I seem to overstate my argument. Great usefulness, like that of Mr. Beecher, has an inherent right to unusual care in the bringing of accusations calculated to damage or destroy it. It is a principle admitted in jurisprudence, that the magnitude of the interests involved should be taken into consideration in every case; and where the faith and hope of millions are more or less at stake, there should be greater care than where but one or two are interested. It would be unjust and impolitic to attack the reputation of the humblest minister of the Church on such grounds as a story in an obscure newspaper; how much more unjust to place the great services of Mr. Beecher in the scale against such authority. My supposition of his guilt was to relieve the conscience of any who may entertain a belief in it, and feel bound thereby to get up a great scandal-hunt in the church.

I simply place his gifts over against the suspicions, and note the fact that morality is not suffering by any act of his, and requires no defense against the unknown. I do maintain that neither Church nor State authorities are called upon to sniff, and scent, and hunt after private sins; that, before proceeding to judge and punish, they should wait until an accusation has been made on respectable authority, and in regular form. No such accusation lies against Mr. Beecher or Mr. Bowen; an investigation, under present circumstances, could be nothing but a Paul-Pry search into private family affairs.

I never but once saw Mr. Beecher, and this was in Mr. Tilton's house, where he was as an intimate personal friend and sympathizing pastor, *after the date* fixed in this horrible tale as that of the break between the two families; and my inmost soul shrinks from any movement toward bringing the relations of these families before the public in such a light. That there has since been some trouble between them and Mr. Bowen; that, as you suggest, something has been kept back during all this Plymouth Church squabble—must be evident to all; but who has any right to insist upon knowing what it is which is thus withheld from the public? Are there three men, or three families, in the land so humble that they have not a right to settle their personal or family difficulties among themselves? It is in urging this right of privacy that I dwell on the point which troubles so many people, viz.: Mr. Beecher's relation to the Church; and claim that whatever it is that underlies the Beecher, Bowen, and Tilton covenant, it is nothing that interferes with Mr. Beecher's usefulness, or which ought to interrupt his work.

No one is under any more obligation to ferret out Mr. Beecher's sins before listening to or reading his sermons than to understand the exact nature of Paul's "thorn in the flesh" before reading his Epistles.

> Were David's songs less pure and sweet
> For his tempted heart and wandering feet?
> Were the stones in the Temple less fair and good
> That Solomon bowed to gods of wood?—*Whittier.*

Whitfield was a great preacher, and did the world good service, although he was the apologist and ally of slaveholders and slave-traders; George Washington was a humane man, although he did drag a poor, escaped slave-woman back into bondage; "Childe Harold" is a noble poem, although written by a rake; and Thomas Paine was a statesman, philosopher, and patriot, although he was an infidel. The world would be poverty-stricken to-day if deprived of the labors of all the men who would have failed to pass unscathed through a Church investigation. So, even admitting the possibility of Mr. Beecher's so failing, I insist that, without fear of injury to the cause of morality, he may be permitted to work away until some regular accusation is brought against him. Any man's general reputation for decency should be answer enough to such a charge as that which lies against him; and I repeat that, when the Congregational Church takes Mrs. Woodhull for a leader, I must decline the honor of being one of the led. It is not possible that Mr. Beecher could so fall without coming very soon to a bitter repentance; and I would leave God and him to settle it. Especially as no concealed guilt can be so detrimental to public morals as is our mode of trying criminals before a jury of a hundred million people, a large part of whom take lessons of the culprit and make a hero of him.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

Some of Our Congressmen.

From the Peoria Transcript.

It is a popular feature of some our periodicals to give a list of hidden names, men, rivers, islands, lakes, etc., in short paragraphs of reading matter, and exercise the ingenuity of their readers to discover them. In the following may be found the names of no less than fifty-four members of the present Congress—all different:

There is a Hunter to Speer and a Cook to Frye Pike and Bass; Mills in which to grind Rice; two Shoemakers, a Potter, and seven Smiths—one White as Sheats, one Strait as two Cobbs, and Albright. A Martin Burrows under the Walls; a Wolf is found to Hyde in the Wood; two Cannon raise a Storm in a Fort; a Swan proves a good Saylor in a Storm; a Barber with a Rapier drives a Whitehead into the Whitehouse; Cotton makes a good Ashe to Leach. A Butler takes a Small Todd, and, getting Biery, raises Cain at the Sessions, throwing a Stone at the Bright, Smart, Hale fellows, while Nunn are Moore delighted, after a long Knapp, to hear, at the first Ray of morning's light, the crowing of the Cox, the chattering of the Dawes, and the blythe song of Willie as he goes to water his pet Durham at the Wells.

HORTICULTURE.

Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Illinois Horticultural Society.

Address of the President—Reports of the Treasurer and Secretary.

Reports and Discussions on Various Topics.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 9, 1873.

The State Horticultural Society met at 10 o'clock this morning, in the hall of the Industrial University, the President, M. L. Dunlap, presiding. The attendance was unusually large.

Mr. W. T. Nelson, Vice-President for the

FIRST DISTRICT,

read a lengthy report in regard to the progress in his district. He dwelt largely on the effect of the winter-drought on the vitality of trees, claiming that to this cause was due much of the disaster the past winter. One person had reported that shelter on the east side of the orchard was injurious, but advocated shelter on the north and west sides. The loss of trees has been quite large the past winter, and the crop of fruit very small. Many contradictory incidents occur in regard to hardiness, and no rule will explain these erratic cases. Some of the most hardy sorts have been seriously injured, and those sheltered almost as badly as those exposed.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mr. Huggins reported:

Cash on hand at the beginning of the year	$1,010.34
From members	87.00
From State	2,000.00
	$3,097.34
Expenses current year	192.05
Cash on hand	$2,905.29

Report adopted.

The Hon. A. O. Cunningham introduced

DR. GREGORY,

who addressed a welcome to the members of the Society, and spoke at length in regard to the value of Horticulture in all parts of the State.

THE PRESIDENT

spoke as follows:

Seventeen years ago this month, a few—not a dozen—persons met by appointment, at Decatur, to organize the Illinois State Horticultural Society. The wisdom that dictated that movement has long since been apparent. Then there were but a few small commercial orchards, and market-gardening was in its infancy. We were entering on our first experiments, and settlement had just begun to show its effect on our climate; while our insect-foes, that we now have to battle, had not begun a serious warfare on orchard and garden.

Those seventeen years have been fruitful of progress; and to-day the orchards, the vineyards, and the market-gardens of the State occupy many thousand acres; and many square miles of river-bluff, of rolling prairie, and woodland hillside, are made resplendent with horticultural riches.

As the years have come and gone, some of that band of workers and organizers—men who put their hands to the early work—have laid down to their final rest. But new workers have come into the field, and the good work will go on long after all of us shall have gone to our last home. It is well that the good work shall continue, for Horticulture is the handmaid of Agriculture, and refines and adds to the enjoyments of life.

In all periods man has had to labor. Even Adam, when placed in the midst of Eden, was commanded to dress and to keep it. But, under the new arrangement that soon followed, there were new duties imposed, and new enemies to encounter; all of which we now most fully comprehend. The summer's heat and the winter's cold must be modified by culture, by shelter, and by the shears and the pruning knife.

At first this Society gave its efforts to the orchard and the garden; but soon there came a demand for forests, and forestry and hedge-growing were added to the list of our active duties. Then the railroads have made a new demand on us, for the ties that form the road-bed, the timber for culverts, for cars, and for fence-posts.

How best to provide for all of these new and old demands is the object of these annual gatherings, that call you from your homes in order that you may plan the work for its better progress. Much has been accomplished, but more has to be done. The varied changes of the seasons, the unequal alternations of wet and dry, the uncertain attacks of the insect-tribes, the forays of birds, and the irregular growth of plants, have all to be taken into the account, and, as far as possible, to be mitigated and amended. Thus Horticulture has become an important part of rural labor, and one that requires special training and special management in order to be most successful, and yet its subdivision may be added to ordinary farming as the orchard is part of the farm, though the farm-orchard is not expected to furnish a large surplus for the demands of the market. Then the small fruits may become a part of the business of the market or suburban gardens, or even of the farms; while flowers, from the modest forget-me-not to the giant denizens of the forest, should form a part of every rural home.

To you is confided this important trust, and upon its faithful fulfillment will depend much of the wealth, the pleasure, and the enjoyment of the homes of the people of the State.

DISCUSSION ON THE REPORT OF MR. NELSON.

Mr. Winkler took exception to that part of the report in regard to the injury of shelter on the east. He was for sheltering not only our orchard but our field. We must plant trees for shelter and for other purposes. He was glad to see the progress already made. He knew of cottonwood trees grown on the prairie that have been cut in boards at the saw-mill.

Mr. Humphry stated that this year orchards on high land, without shelter, had stood the winter equally well with those sheltered by timber-belts. He did not think that this isolated case should be relied upon.

Mr. Snedecker said the drought for the past three years had had a serious effect, and it should not be taken as a rule. He had little faith in shelter-belts. One orchard, in deep black soil that kept moist, bore a fine crop. This had no shelter; had been pastured. Another orchard, on the bluff, had also done well without any shelter. Mr. S. is from Jersey County, near the Mississippi River.

Mr. Galusha would call the attention of members to the discussion in this subject in the Report of 1872. He thought that shelter was of value, if the shelter was not too close on all sides.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The first thing in order was the annual address of the President, who spoke as follows:

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

After the experience of another season, we have met to take council together.

THE DROUGHT.

The unusual drought of the past three years has given us some new conditions to be considered, and, if possible, to be corrected. Formerly we had been taxed with a surplus of rainfall, that called for drainage, and now we have the very reverse. The wet feet that occasioned so much of our attention have become dry feet; and that excess of dryness, like the excess of wet, has led to death in the orchard, the vineyard, and on the lawn.

CHANGE OF SEASON.

We must not speculate on the cause of these changes in the progress of the season, but may look to the effect, and inquire for a remedy. Fortunately, the plan for the cure of the one is also a cure for the other. Deep tillage and a friable condition of the soil is essential to both conditions. In one case the rainfall may pass off through the soil, and in the other it may arise by capillary attraction.

The dead trees are now past remedy, but the lesson should be of value hereafter in the case of trees, and vines, and shrubs.

THE OVER-BEARING.

The abundant crop of 1872 also weakened the vitality of the orchards, and aided to some extent in their destruction; and at this time there is every indication that the same result is to follow, and we shall need to guard the orchard during the coming year from an over-crop, unless the late frost shall do the work for us. We are largely indebted to Dr. Hull for valuable lessons in the thinning of fruit, and I respectfully call attention to his teaching, not only for the peach, the pear, and the cherry, but for that most valuable of all fruit, the apple.

DEMAND FOR CIDER.

There is a demand for a superior article of cider, and there is no reason why our orchardists should be behind those of New Jersey in that respect. The samples here shown prove that this may be accomplished. This will add greatly to the value of the apple-orchard.

CIDER-VINEGAR.

We need more thorough lessons in the making of cider-vinegar, and the manner of putting it on the market. Age and careful racking-off before shipping are the essentials to this end, and their observance should be regarded by all, and ought to nearly double the value of the orchard in the making of this product.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

We must ask our Legislature to pass a law protect people from injury by the adulteration of food, including fruits for food and medicine. Other countries are in this respect careful of the health of the people, while here there is no protection against this class of wrongs, and it has now come to be a crying evil that must command attention.

SELLING BY WEIGHT.

We must also ask that all articles of a dry matter be sold by weight instead of measure. This should apply to berries, eggs, and all products that are not really fluid.

ONLY AN OPINION.

The voting on the merits of our fruits has often had a tendency to mislead, and we should give more weight to the experience of good cultivators, rather than to the votes of less-informed persons.

ORCHARD OF THE INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

The experimental orchard of the Industrial University should now, to a large extent, take the place of individual effort, and its lessons should be of practical value. The orchardist, Mr. Vickroy, has the fullest confidence of this Society, and it is to be hoped that he will be retained in its charge. An application should be made to the Trustees for the free distribution of cions of such varieties as may prove of value, or give promise of such, in order to a wider test in all parts of the State. Such distribution should be to orchardists rather than to nurserymen. This experimental orchard was created at the expense of the State, and it should be used to further advance the value of the orchards of the State.

THE FOREST.

Forestry is making fair progress, and those trees of a commercial value are being planted. At the head of this list is the European larch for ties, fence-posts, and similar uses; the Osage-orange (in all the south half of the State), the ash, maples, elm, hickory, walnut, and willow. In the south part of the State the Osage is perhaps the most valuable for general use, and must take its place at the head of the list for supplies of wagon-timber.

HEDGE.

It is now well understood that Osage hedges must be plashed at from 6 to 8 years old, and and afterwards be kept in check by the shears. The simple cutting-back and the let-alone plans have not been a success.

THE RAILROADS.

The railroads have began to appreciate the value of horticultural products as a feature in their earnings, and have given the subject of freights and handling more attention, in order to foster this department of their business; and yet there is room for further improvement.

PACKAGES.

Until fruit is sold by weight we shall make little progress in this direction. At present the study is to sell the least for the most money, and not how we may make the most for the least money. Barrels, boxes, and buckets are of an uncertain measure, and are sold by guess rather than by measure or by weight. The buyer says, "I guess that barrel holds 2½ bushels, and the other one 3 bushels." Weighing would cheapen the cost of the package, and lessen the freight, and be an advantage to both buyer and seller, and leave less opportunity for false returns of the commission-men.

Your attention has been called to some of these subjects before; but they continue to press on our attention, and will do so until they shall be fully met and provided for.

THE NEW MANAGEMENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY

calls for our earnest sympathies; and, so long as it endeavors to be of practical value to the great interest of horticulture, it should be encouraged. The day is past when a dissent from its management may be construed into a hostility to the duties that are imposed upon it. Its horticultural department, to a great extent, should supersede the necessity of private or individual investigation and experiment. Let its errors of the past be condoned by an honest, faithful endeavor in the future.

TREE-PLANTING,

for the past three years, has been almost a failure, and both nurserymen and planters have become more or less discouraged; but we should now hope for a change in the seasons that shall give promise of better things in the future. For this reason we should begin anew the planting of trees, that shall make our homes of more value, in money, in health, in pleasure, and in social enjoyment.

THE SECRETARY

made his annual report. It was a mere history of the business of the year, and shows a very prosperous and promising condition of the Society.

The Society received $100 from the State Agricultural Society for premium on best display of horticultural products at the Peoria State Fair, September, 1873.

Mr. Minkler moved that the $100 received from the State Agricultural Society for premium be donated to Mr. Galusha, the Secretary, which was agreed to without objection.

Letters of regret from Prof. J. B. Turner, Lewis Ellsworth, and others were read.

REPORT OF S. EDWARDS, SECOND DISTRICT.

Mr. E. is one of the oldest horticulturists of the State, and his report is full of valuable suggestions.

Dr. L. S. Pennington made a report on

ORCHARD-CULTURE,

which was read. He reports severe results of the drought in the failure of the crops. The constant changes of condition call for a greater care, watchfulness, and attention. He would prefer high location and northerly slopes of hills rather than to depend on shelter-belts for the protection of the orchard. Mulching and clover are useful, but these invite the field-mice, and these must be guarded against, as they are very destructive.

Mr. Humphry would call attention to the report of Mr. Pennington in regard to high locations. This is due to the early and continued freezing of those high locations.

Mr. Minkler did not suppose that the planting of shelter-belts is a panacea for all ills that trees are heir to, and the dead trees may be accounted for by the drought of the past three years.

Mr. Hilliard thought overbearing had much to do in the killing of apple-trees the past winter.

Mr. Mosher had a young orchard, and, when he had cut off the branches, the borer made its attacks.

Mr. S. K. Scofield had no doubt in regard to the cause of the winter-killing of trees the past winter; in short, it was due to the drought and frost.

Mr. Flagg, from the Committee on

TIMBER-PLANTING,

read a report. He said that two-thirds of our State had but little woodland. He argued that a part of the State was not natural to the growth of forests, but in time might produce trees. The paper was prepared with great care, and is of much value to practical tree-planters. We need further experience on this subject. The white pine, the red cedar, and the cypress are among the conifers of the most value for this climate.

Prof. Morse made a few remarks on natural history, and more especially the part that

INSECTS

played in the fertilization of plants. He illustrated the subject by blackboard figures. Instead of bees being a disadvantage, they were an advantage, and did much to insure a crop of pears and other fruit by their carrying the pollen from plant to plant. In many plants no fertilization can take place without the aid of insects. Bees are of great value to the fruit-grower, and should be more generally cared for, and kept in and near orchards. The act of the bee in getting at the nectar of flowers at the same time carries from one to the other the fertilizing material so essential to the maturing of the fruit. There must be an interchange of the pollen of flowers to make them productive, and we must depend on the insect for this service. RURAL.

THE SPANISH NAVY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have been induced to trouble you with a few lines in answer to "E. F.'s" letter of the 8th. His statement seems a little wild in view of the following facts: He tells us that Spain has 6,000 sailors, 5,800 marines, 1,100 officers (the marines the most elegant corps in the world,—a questionable test as regards efficiency), 70,000 sailors on the reserve, 7 iron-clads with 169 guns, 11 frigates with 461 guns, and a number of smaller vessels, in all 986 guns. This official report may have been correct some time ago, but we must recollect that Cartagena fell into the hands of the Reds about six months ago, with about thirteen of the best vessels of her navy, including four iron-clads,—the Numancia, Vittoria, Mendez Nunez, and Teutan. The Vittoria was, though the interference of the German and English fleets, returned to the Castelar Government, with the Alamanza, wooden frigate, 45 guns, of which more anon. The iron-clad score is worth looking at squarely. The Reds have three. Castelar has two opposing them,—the Vittoria and Zaragossa,—the last mentioned not able to fight on account of the disloyalty of her crew. The Arapiles is in Brooklyn, the Tornado at Havana. This is seven iron-clads, of 169 guns, "especially to be dreaded by us." I would refer those seeking information on iron-clads, especially broadside, to the history of the Merrimac; to the defeat of the Italian fleet by the Austrians in 1866, when an old-liner, put two iron-clads into their little beds and went about other business; to the battle of Escombrera Bay, of Oct. 11, 1873, where neither side felt comfortable behind their iron walls,—the Teuton, 4½-inch iron, at 400 yards, being pierced through and through,—in one side and out the other.

With regard to the rest of Spain's fleet, she has 1,300 miles of home-coast to protect and blockade, yet cannot prevent aid landing for the Carlists; has about eight vessels outside Cartagena; requires a few in the Philippines; keeps a fair blockade of Cuba with perhaps fifty vessels, mostly mosquito-boats. I wonder which Southern port they would attack first. They have on paper 15,000 sailors, we 12,700 ditto; they 70,000 reserve, we none. How terrible! But I think the reserve must be very reserved. The Vittoria and Alamanza lay six weeks at Gibraltar before Spain could put 1,200 men on board to take care of her property. Oh, those modest reserves! Could we dare an impenetrable coast, and enter a blockaded port in the Gem of the Antilles? The British Lion lashed his tail and roared angrily, the other day, in front of Santiago de Cuba; he would enter or leave a blockaded port. We could, and should do likewise, and teach the Spaniards we are better sailors and soldiers than they, and a nation it would be well to respect. H. K.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9, 1873.

AN OUTRAGE—WHO IS TO BLAME?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Rest assured that, if I did not feel myself and the public deeply wronged and outraged, I would not force myself on your notice. Cacoethes scribendi is not my failing; yet the following circumstances are of such nature as to require your and and all other good citizens' immediate attention and thorough investigation:

Some weeks ago, burglars entered my residence, on Prairie avenue, between the hours of 2 and 4 in the morning. They ransacked the lower part, and doubtless would have continued their search had not Officer Berger, of the Cottage Grove Station, been on the alert and disturbed the thieves. Owing to the superior vigilance and intrepidity of this officer, and after severe fighting, one of the burglars, named Thompson, alias Conway, was arrested. The other, for want of prompt assistance, escaped. It was at the risk of his life that the brave officer secured his prisoner. Subsequently, the man was tried before a Police Magistrate, and, after several delays, was sent for trial to the Criminal Court. The Grand Jury, at the November sitting, brought in a true bill for burglary against Thompson. You know it is not any easy task to follow up all these proceedings; it involves loss of time, patience, and business. What with adjournments, attendance on different courts, consultations, &c., several days were spent.

On the day fixed for his trial at the Criminal Court, I was ready to give my testimony; and I understood all the witnesses were subpœnaed, and the case thoroughly worked up by the police-officer. Imagine my surprise and indignation when I was calmly told by our bland State's Attorney that the prisoner had been bailed, and he could not now be found, but that he would forfeit the bonds. Great satisfaction, forsooth. My house had been robbed, and a man caught in the very act; my family's security endangered; my wife's nerves unstrung and almost paralyzed, so that she was incapacitated for several days, and is still in constant dread; an officer had risked his life to do his duty; had, along with his Sergeant and myself, spent days in serving the public by trying to convict a felon; and then to be assured that the bond—the straw bail—was to be estreated, was poor, very poor consolation. Was this not adding insult to injury?

I was approached by a man, and certain hints thrown out, and innuendoes given, that it would be to my interest not to prosecute, and I would be well remunerated for all my trouble and outlay. The officer who captured the burglar was also approached, and he says a large sum of money offered, and by him scornfully rejected. The Clerk of the Court says that he considered the bail insufficient; but still the Judge said he would take it. Whether he was satisfied as to its sufficiency, or thought the prisoner an honorable man, it is not within my province to unravel. The Clerk further stated that it was his honest conviction that the prisoner was out of the State in a few hours after his release.

This is a plain and unvarnished narrative of facts. A felon caught in the act admitted to bail. What kind of bail? Two men, named respectively Milton Forbes and John H. Leonard, both unknown to me, but known to others,—not, as I have been informed, as men who are responsible. Our State's Attorney, and the whole coterie of officials, know whether these men are professional bailors or not.

Should felony be a bailable offense? Is money payable to the State, or even to the individual, a compensation for or satisfaction of an injury which amounts to a felony? If so, then have proper bail taken. If we have professional bailors in our midst, it does not speak much for the capacity of our officials if they do not know it. A man who has the slightest suspicion of his genuineness should be rejected. Our Prosecuting Attorney—who, when he has an audience, so loudly and vehemently denounces crime, corruption, and bribery—should see that the Court is not deceived in taking bail.

Misdemeanors are the only class of wrongs against the person or property that should be bailable. When a crime rises to felony, and that branch known as burglary, the prisoner should not be bailed,—more especially when he has been caught in the act, or the proofs are indisputable.

But, sir, after a careful survey of the facts, I have come to the conclusion that, when the public press follows up a case, it is prosecuted successfully; and it is only when it is aroused to denounce a wrong or expose villainy that others—whether to gain notoriety or not I know not—become virtuous, loyal, loud in their protestations of honor, and prosecute with vim. I say this advisedly. How many true bills are found, and in how many cases was a nolle prosequi entered? There were about *five hundred* criminal charges not prosecuted last year, or rather this year, although true bills were found. Some of that number had created a sensation, and the press had noticed them. What is the use of our county being to the expense of a Grand Jury if nearly one-half of their true bills are not prosecuted. Think of it: in one year five hundred! The public would like to know why is it. An An evasive or general answer is not sufficient. When facts are so patent, and wrongs so often recurring, we want men not to speak in platitudes. It has come to this pass, that it is doubtful whether any great outrage, like the one committed on the young girl a few evenings ago,—assaulted when returning home, and an officer stabbed in trying to make the arrest,—will be prosecuted. R. C. GIVINS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9, 1873.

IMPROVEMENT OF ILLINOIS RIVER.

ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN CANAL, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, LOCKPORT, Dec. 9, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As per advertisement, the bids for building a lock and dam near Copperas Creek, for the improvement of the Illinois River, were opened by the Canal Commissioners at 1 o'clock p. m. Willard Johnson, of Fulton, N. Y., being the lowest responsible bidder, the contract was awarded to him. Inclosed find a list of the bids.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH UTLEY,
H. G. ANDERSON,
W. N. BRAINARD,
Canal Commissioners.

1.	Leighton, Aiken & Salter	$346,160.50
2.	Alexander Bruce	313,763.00
3.	Clark & Lewis	311,677.25
4.	Fitzsimons & Connell	306,048.75
5.	Reynolds, Saulpaugh & Co.	344,159.50
6.	American Bridge Company	294,916.00
7.	Willard Johnson	267,219.00
8.	D. Judson Jenne	352,230.00
9.	Harris & Gatcher	332,636.75
10.	Thomas H. Perry	341,070.00
11.	Chester Ray	322,120.00
12.	J. A. Boyer & Co.	296,267.03
13.	Archibald McArthur	290,773.25
14.	Hackett & Case	290,973.75
15.	Michael Haley	322,511.50
16.	Hamilton, Judge & Co.	312,330.00
17.	F. D. Van Waggener	323,275.00
18.	James P. Back	304,745.00
19.	George Williams	326,180.00
20.	Hornish & McDowell	415,360.00
21.	J. L. Brindle	495,098.00
22.	Fox, Howard & Lipe	309,318.00

King Lunalilo I.

A New York merchant, writing from Honolulu, says: "Two weeks ago we had a ball at the palace of our King, Lunalilo I. He is our friend. When he was still merely Crown Prince, I loaned him $2—'only for a day,' he said. When I met him a year afterward I reminded him of the loan, but he told me to wait till he should have become King, of which the prospects were then very slight. But now he is a King, and I have silently made him a present of the $2. Cheap friendship, considering he is King."

WASHINGTON.

Opinion on the President's Message.

Some of Its Recommendations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1873.

As I sat in the gallery Tuesday afternoon, and saw every seat filled, and the background behind the members occupied by standing or sitting Cabinet-Ministers, Judges, ex-members, Bureaucrats, and preferred visitors, all

WAITING FOR THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE,

it seemed to me to be a very decent and assuring scene. I hardly see how any foreigner, representing money, Christianity, or hope in man, could have looked at it without feeling that the United States has made no decline as an organic, self-understanding, modern nation.

It is seldom that any President's message has been heard in person by the representatives of more constituencies. Both parties were equally considerate and respectful. Both races in the galleries, with Japan adding its vigilant spies, sat through the very long reading which Mr. McPherson, with his weak voice and occasional attempts at declamation, did not much relieve.

THE MESSAGE

was a long one, because the President has no knack for bringing like things together by the law of association, and sparing words. His style is that of a country-preacher, who makes a separate head for every suggestion which comes to him, and preaches the little boys into something very like the Saints' rest. It was a dull message, because there was nothing luminous in the man behind it, who has made the best of the accident of battle which raised him to civil magistracy, and therefore feels his way along in diction; never energizing a phrase; never lightening one; without ornamentation, either of art or inspiration; and hence there is not a peg in this dreary surface on which you can hang your hat, while you turn around and ask if there may not be something in it. I met Mr. Sumner in one of the corridors, and asked him if he had been listening to the annual scrap-book.

"Yes," he said. "It seems to me that each of his Secretaries must have presented a pistol at his head and said: 'Mr. President, if you don't insert in your message a sufficient amount of the report of my Department, I'll blow your head off!'"

The manner of

COMPOSING THESE MESSAGES

is more embarrassing to the President than to his Heads of Departments, and harder upon them than their Bureau-officers. It is difficult to make the subordinate Chiefs come promptly forward with their estimates and accounts; and hence the President gets the information last of all in the actual totals. But such a mind as should occupy the Supreme Magistracy has no business to be bothering with the multiplication-table, and merely editing and annotating Department-reports. If we were properly served at the head of the State, we should have a President who would separately summon his Cabinet-Ministers to the discussion of their Departments, and who had all along kept in his mind the main course of affairs. Then, dismissing these gentry, who are but his Lieutenants-of-Police, the condition of the Nation should rise upon the sight of its ruler, and, grappling with it in his keen, clear, experienced habit, he should be able, like the artist—

> To take the charcoal from the peasant's hand,
> And, by the magic of his touch, at once
> Transfigured, all the hidden virtues shine.

It may be said that a message, being a mere statement of affairs to Congress, is of secondary consequence like

A QUEEN'S SPEECH

at the opening of Parliament; but there is no connection between the two cases. The Queen's speech is little more than the reading of the Decalogue, to which all good parishioners submit, while they freely criticise the sermon, which is more nearly the President's message. If the Prime Minister of England should open Parliament,—a mere party head, responsible in art and logic as well as in office,—we should not long expect him to keep his place if he gave annually a great scroll of slipshod scrap, common-place, and second-rate suggestion, to tempt the cat-calls, shuffling of feet, etc., etc., of the House of Commons.

With the rank the United States has attained our population, annexations, discoveries of mines, acceleration of energy, and steady victory over despotic or retarding localisms, it should be an easy task for a President of capacity to make his message a bloodless, inexpensive, and powerful instrumentality to dissipate doubt and error, harmonize factions, enhance our credit, and be the voice of "one speaking with authority, and not as the Scribes."

But so weak have been the President's documents, because based upon defective knowledge, and always most confident when least informed, that he has himself complained of Congress for not paying more respect to his proposals. So well understood is

THE PRESIDENT'S INSUFFICIENCY,

that he was re-elected, and is to-day supported, by the majority of the people, out of sympathy for his weakness, and out of wonder that his mistakes have not been serious. Like the little boy who undertakes, with a nervous nature, to speak his piece before an audience, and halts, and blubbers, and touches all hearts, until the Principal of the school takes him up in his arms and carries him off, and then reports, amidst thunders of applause, that the young martyr has attained the highest prize for oratory,—the President has twice come to the front, and is willing to be entreated again. The wise man in the New York *Nation*, who discovered that Sentiment governed this Republic, may point to the President's popularity, and walk up and take the tart.

THE PRESIDENT'S FIFTH ANNUAL MESSAGE—not to mention special messages here and there—vindicates previous criticism upon him, by showing that his defects were not of experience, but of the blood. He has not improved in five years. Everything is haphazard, fugitive, neither digested nor assimilated; and the message shows that the man is not conscious of his ignorance, and is yet so vain that none of his Ministers dare criticise the first draft.

Let us take it up and glance at it.

There are two recommendations on the subject of

COLORADO:

First, that it be admitted as a State, although its population was only 40,000 at the date of the last census, which is the only data that a President should consult, and the metropolitan county is reported as having less than 7,000 inhabitants. Yet this State, if admitted, would have as many Senators as Illinois, with 2,540,000 inhabitants by the same census, or New York with 4,383,000. But the President answers his first recommendation when he comes to the second on the same subject, which is to encourage a canal for the relief of Colorado with a land-grant, because, as he says, there are from 300 to 500 miles of width of arid land between it and the States.

Here we are asked to give representation in the Senate to a Territory of less population than some wards of Chicago, at an expense of millions, which, of course, the two Colorado Senators must vote for in order to keep the new State from depletion and sliding back on our hands, like Nevada.

When we look at the recommendation for the canal, what is it? Where is the water to come from which Nature has refused to that vast, arid inter-region, sufficient, when spread over 500 miles of desert in shallow rills, to fructify the whole, without evaporation on the way? The prominent man in Colorado, who has the interests of the Territory at heart, said to me, the day the message was made public:

"If I wanted Colorado to enjoy a season of speculative prosperity, to be followed by certain collapse, I would say, the President is all right. But he has been taken in, while making a short visit to Colorado, by Gov. Evans and some of our big operators, who have been stuck in building the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Their land-grant is of very little account without irrigation, and they are willing to spend the public money upon an improbable experiment of that kind. The admission of Colorado at present means only the extension of area of jobbery in the Senate, the diversion of our people from individual industry to premature, political activity, and no good, in the long run, to any Territory in the West. Congress might do well to embrace all the Territories in one Senatorial representation."

Thus it appears that the President was so carried off his feet in one short visit to Colorado, that he proposes to put it in the Senate, feed it with the spoon of irrigation, and on its behalf revive the obsolete land-grant system.

Now take the President's recommendation as to another Territory,—

UTAH,—

which, by the census above quoted, has about 87,000 population, or more than double Colorado, with the metropolitan county three times greater than the county around Denver.

Nobody wants to see Utah admitted with either its population or its polygamy; but, had Brigham Young operated with hospitality upon such a natural man as President Grant, before Dr. Newman got in with his gospel of theological filibustering, we should before this have had Brigham a guest at the White House, and our President turning a deaf ear to Ann Eliza Smith.

The President suggests that Utah be forthwith regulated by Congress, on the extraordinary ground that the Supreme Court of the United States is not able to be illegal. And here we may observe that, although Parson Newman has been dead-headed away on a mission, his successor, Tiffany, has already begun to preach President Grant's glories to his face, in the Metropolitan Church. Strange President! who can be praised to his face by a parasite, and will hunt down a nimrod like Sumner or J. D. Cox to help out an "operator" like Rufe Ingalls, or a shyster like Louis Dent. GATH.

MARINE DISASTER.

The City of Detroit Founders in Saginaw Bay—Supposed Loss of All on Board.

From the Detroit Tribune, Dec. 8.

On Saturday evening, between 9 and 10 o'clock, intelligence reached here of the loss of the propeller City of Detroit, belonging to Capt. John Pridgeon, of this city, with the probable loss of all on board. Associated Press dispatches were published in the Sunday papers, but as they did not represent the circumstances correctly, we herewith give the facts, so far as known, obtained from Capt. Pridgeon himself, who received a dispatch from Port Elgin, Ont., on Saturday evening.

It appears that the propeller, with the barge Guiding Star in tow, was on a voyage from Milwaukee to Sarnia. She had on board a cargo of wheat and flour, while the barge is understood to have been carrying 24,000 bushels of wheat. On last Wednesday night they were coming down Lake Huron, and were in the vicinity of Saginaw Bay. When the gale of Thursday morning arose they must have been off Saginaw Bay, and were probably in the worst place on all the chain of lakes.

The dispatch received by Mr. Pridgeon came from Capt. Maurice Barrett, of the barge Guiding Star, formerly the propeller of that name. It stated that on Thursday morning the propeller and barge, being struck by a gale, were compelled to separate, the propeller leaving the Star to take care of herself. That, at 7:30 on Thursday morning, the propeller went down in Saginaw Bay. That the barge had been driven across Lake Huron by the wind (which was blowing from the southwest), and was at the time of sending the dispatch nine miles out from Port Elgin, Ont., and was leaking. That he (the Captain), with a crew of men from the barge, had come ashore in a very bad plight, with the view of obtaining assistance.

Mr. Pridgeon at once communicated with Port Huron, and the tug Priodiville was started from that point yesterday morning, and it was expected that she would reach the barge by night and bring her down the lake to Sarnia, if no unforeseen difficulty arose. In Mr. Barrett, the Captain of the barge, Mr. Pridgeon has every confidence, having known him for years, and knowing him to be a trusty and faithful man, one who will make every possible exertion to bring his vessel safe into port. The barge is an unusually good one of its class, as is evident from its crossing Lake Huron as it did in such terrible weather. Her cargo will, no doubt, be somewhat damaged, but it is believed that the vessel will come safely into port.

It seems quite clear that the City of Detroit has foundered in Saginaw Bay, not far from where the Water Witch went down several years ago. Nothing is known as to whether any of her officers or crew got away in boats or not, or whether any are saved or not. Mr. Pridgeon, however, and other men familiar with the state of affairs on the lakes at the present time, had given up hope yesterday that any have survived. If any had got to land before, they would probably have been heard from now, and the air and water are now so cold that it is impossible for men to live out any length of time in open boats. It is therefore deemed probable that all on board the propeller perished.

The City of Detroit had about twenty persons on board, including only officers and crew, and no passengers, so far as known. The Captain was Redmond Ryder, brother of Capt. George Ryder, who was lost on the Water Witch. With him was also a son. The Clerk was Andrew Young, of Milwaukee; the steward, James Phelps; the waiter, John Campbell, of Detroit; the first engineer, James Rockett, of Green Bay; the First Mate, Daniel McIntyre, of Point Edward. Those are the only persons on board of the propeller who are known to Mr. Pridgeon or his friends. The other employes are usually known only to the Captain or other officers.

The City of Detroit was a wooden propeller of about 700 tons burden, and was nearly 7 years old. She was built at Newport, and, being a fine vessel and having great power, she was deemed one of the best sea-going boats on the lakes. This circumstance explains her being sent on a voyage so late in the season. She was valued at $50,000, was entirely uninsured, and was owned by Mr. Pridgeon alone, who therefore loses heavily by the disaster. Her cargo was valued at $25,000, and it is understood that it was insured. The immediate cause of her going down cannot be more than conjectured. Old seamen all agree, however, that the gale was one of the very worst which has been experienced in this vicinity for a quarter of a century, and their only wonder was that not more vessels were lost. The propellers Scotia, Vanderbilt, and James Fisk, Jr., were all in advance of the City of Detroit, and, getting round Point aux Barques before the height of the gale was experienced, they passed through safely, while the Detroit went down. Further information concerning her will be awaited with intense anxiety.

The Westchester Libel Suit.

From the New York Times, Dec. 7.

At the opening of the Circuit Court at White Plains yesterday morning, J. O. Dykeman, of counsel for Mr. Francis E. Eldridge, charged with the publication of a libel on Mrs. Lucy Ann McMahon, addressed the jury on behalf of his client for upward of an hour. In the meanwhile, a consultation between the other counsel engaged in the case, on the part of the plaintiff and the defendant, the Rev. Robert Holden, took place, and agreed upon a compromise and complete settlement of all the suits involved in the matter, seven in number. An agreement was signed by the several parties interested that all the suits on all sides should be withdrawn, all the letters written by Mrs. McMahon to Eldridge and to Mr. and Mrs. Holden, and all letters written by Eldridge to Mrs. McMahon, about a bushel, should be destroyed in presence of the counsel engaged. It was decided by them on all sides that Mrs. McMahon, at the time of writing the letters to Mr. Eldridge, was laboring under an impaired mental condition; that no suspicion rested upon any of their minds in regard to Mrs. McMahon's chastity or her unblemished reputation as a wife and mother. On the other hand, it was conceded that the Rev. Mr. Holden, in delivering the letter of Eldridge and verbal message to Mr. McMahon, did so from a sense of duty, being actuated in the matter by a desire to keep from the public an exposure of the facts which he had become acquainted with from Eldridge. The stipulations entered into were put in shape and confided to the care of Ex-Judge Cochrane, preparatory to being placed on file among the records of the court; and the concluding scene of committing the letters and papers connected with this famous case of alleged libel, black-mailing, and exposure of family secrets to the flames in the yard in the rear of the Court-House, was carried out, to the great satisfaction of all concerned.

Murder in Madison County, Ill.

From the Alton Telegraph, Dec. 6.

We are indebted to Sheriff Cooper for information of a cold-blooded murder which was perpetrated on Wednesday afternoon in this county, at Drury Bishop's saloon, near the pontoon bridge over Long Lake, three or four miles east of Mitchell station. The particulars, as we are able to glean them, are as follows: For some time past a feud has existed between Harrison Stallings, a farmer of that neighborhood, and a man named Matthew Campbell, originating, it is said, in the former's being too intimate with Campbell's wife, and endeavoring to induce her to leave him. The animosity between the two men had finally progressed so far that it was generally understood by the neighbors that, when they met, blood would flow. On Wednesday afternoon, Campbell was in Drury Bishop's saloon, when he saw Stallings approaching the house. He quickly stepped into a back room, and when Stallings had entered the saloon, not knowing his enemy was there, Campbell stepped out of the back room with a revolver in his hand, walked up to him and said, "Stalling, you have been the cause of all my trouble!" With that he discharged the weapon, the ball taking effect in Stallings left side, near the heart. The wounded man fell to the floor and expired in a few minutes. The murderer was arrested and lodged in jail last evening. Harrison Stallings was about 36 or 37 years of age. Of his character we know nothing except that he was a determined man, and gave one the impression that he was reckless. Of Campbell we know nothing.

THE COURTS.

The Cheney Matter Again.

A Supplemental Bill Filed Because He Has Joined the Reformed Episcopal Church.

Important Decision by Judge Blodgett in the Pennsylvania Railroad Case.

Truman's Controversy with the Board of Trade.

Heavy Suits Against the City---Bankruptcy Items.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CASE.

Judge Blodgett delivered his decision yesterday morning, as to the admission of a lease, offered in evidence in the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company against John B. Sherman and others. The facts have already been published, and are also given in the opinion, of which we give a very full abstract, on account of the magnitude of the case.

The action, said the Judge, is in covenant on a lease made, as the declaration states, April 14, 1864, between the plaintiff and the defendants, and one Joseph McPherson, since deceased. It was signed by Samuel W. Allerton and Joseph McPherson, on behalf of themselves and the other defendants, Archibald M. Allerton and John B. Sherman, and sets out that plaintiff leased to defendants certain stock-yards near Pittsburgh. The declaration contains three counts, generally alike, all alleging the execution of the lease by McPherson and S. W. Allerton, on their own account, and also for the other two defendants. Divers breaches of the covenants of the lease are alleged, by which plaintiff alleges it has sustained great damages.

To this declaration, the plea of non est factum is interposed by A. M. Allerton and Sherman, and issue joined. This plea is verified by Sherman only, for himself and Allerton, and it is objected that it is, therefore, not good, as to A. M. Allerton, and he must be held to have admitted the execution of the lease as alleged.

By the thirty-third section of the Practice Act of Illinois, passed in 1871, it is enacted that the plea denying the execution of an instrument must be verified by affidavit, but with a proviso in certain cases.

I think the proviso broad enough to justify the denial by Sherman in behalf of A. M. Allerton. It evidently contemplates that some person other than the defendant may deny the execution of the instrument sued on, and such person need only swear as to his information and belief, and I think the plea good as to both the defendants who have interposed it. The lease is introduced in evidence by plaintiff, to support his case, made by S. W. Allerton and McPherson only. The names of the other defendants do not appear in the body of the instrument, nor have they, nor any one for them, signed it, nor purported to sign it in their behalf. But plaintiff proposed to prove by extrinsic evidence, that the defendants, A. M. Allerton and Sherman, had made themselves parties, and were bound, and for this purpose he has introduced proof showing that all the defendants negotiated for the lease in question; that it was understood they were all to be interested; that many of the covenants were suggested by the two defendants who are not nominally parties, and that a large deduction from the rental was made because said defendants were to be so interested, and that, when the terms had been substantially agreed upon, said A. M. Allerton and Sherman said they did not want their names to appear in the instrument, and their names were not inserted, although it was stated to them that they were considered parties, and they did not dissent.

After the lease was executed, all the defendants and McPherson entered into possession of the premises, but difficulties arose, and the two who deny the execution of the lease brought a suit, in which they averred and proved that the lease was for the joint benefit of all the defendants in the present case, and that the lease should be made by part, but these two not parties to this lease were to be held responsible for the fulfillment of the covenants, and a finding and decree was made in accordance with such allegations and proofs.

After making the proof stated, of the consent of the two defendants to the lease, plaintiff offered to read the lease in evidence, and defendants object. The question then presented is,—can a party by parol proof, supplement this deed, so as to bind the two defendants not joining therein. The general principle is of course familiar, that we must look to the instrument alone, and that no man can be bound, unless he subscribes his name himself or by his agent duly authorized. But a line of authorities is adduced, which show; first, that all the parties need not seal an instrument; if there is one seal all will be presumed to have adopted that seal; second, that sealed instruments may be executed in the partnership's name by one partner, and bind the firm, if done within the scope of the partnership business. Thus, when instruments are executed in a firm name parol proof may be introduced to show who are the members of the firm, or, if executed in a fictitious name, parol proof may be introduced to show who was the real firm. Does the proof in question come within any of those rules? In the cases under the first rule the parties bound had signed the deed, and the question was as to the sealing. Here two did not sign. In the partnership cases the instrument was the deed of the firm. This lease does not purport to be signed by a firm, and the extensive evidence only tends to show that S. W. Allerton's name represents the firm. There is no doubt as to the names here; there was no mistake as to the names, and the proof shows that the two defendants' names were omitted for satisfactory reasons. When a firm was held to be bound by a sealed instrument made by one, it was while the firm's name was fixed and known. Here no firm had been formed,—they were taking the initial steps, and a partnership was subsequently made. The cases cited by the plaintiff are exceptional to the general rule. Reverse the position of the parties, and we would not for a moment hold that these two defendants not parties, could maintain a case against the Company. Moreover, another rule of law is that, when a contract is reduced to writing, evidence of contemporaneous stipulations cannot be introduced. The question is as to the competency of the testimony to make these parties liable as defendants, not as to the weight, and I think it is all inadmissable, and it must therefore be excluded.

Mr. Storrs then asked leave to change the form of action, from that of covenant to assumpsit on the agreement to make the lease, and waited until 2 o'clock to form their future line of attack. At 2 p. m., Mr. Storrs asked and obtained leave to file two additional accounts to the declaration, averring a partnership between the defendants, and the defendants were given leave until this morning to determine their future course.

THE CHENEY CASE AGAIN.

A new step was taken yesterday in the cause celebre of Calkins and others, of Christ Church, against Charles E. Cheney, by their filing in the Circuit Court a supplemental bill. Complainants state, in behalf of all who adhere to the laws of the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government of the Protestant Episcopal Church, that since the degradation of the defendant, and since the last term of the Court, Mr. Cheney has openly and publicly withdrawn from, and abandoned, the Protestant Episcopal Church, renounced his connection therewith, and allegiance thereto, and has also, under the leadership of Dr. George D. Cummins, who has, and then had, withdrawn from said Church, and, in connection with two Presbyterian ministers and four other persons, who, like Mr. Cheney, have been degraded from the ministry of the Episcopal Church, and also in connection with eighteen persons, all enemies of the Protestant Episcopal Church, taken part in the organization of a new sect in religion, in opposition to the said Episcopal Church, which new sect, is called the "Reformed Episcopal Church." To this new sect Mr. Cheney declares his present adherence. And yet the said Mr. Cheney intends to continue to exercise the pretended functions of a minister in the church over which he has presided, and intends to continue to occupy the rectory, and the Wardens and vestrymen intend to continue to support and sustain Mr. Cheney, and to pay him his salary of $4,000, derived from the rents of the pews. Complainants therefore ask for a sworn answer to the allegations here made, and for such other relief as asked for in their original bill.

Mr. Fuller, on behalf of Mr. Cheney, objected to the filing of the supplemental bill, on the ground that it was improperly filed as a supplemental bill. It alleged a different cause of action, so that it should have been filed as a new bill altogether. Judge Williams, however, is to be out of town for a short time and the matter was thrown over until his return, when it will be argued.

THE M'KAY CASE.

Judge Hopkins was engaged yesterday morning in hearing the argument on arrest of judgment in the case of Donald McKay, convicted of issuing fraudulent naturalization papers. Counsel for the prisoner held that a criminal intent must be shown,—that the papers were made out with intent to injure some one.

Mr. Glover maintained that the intent was not necessary, that charging it to be contrary to public policy and morals was sufficient, and the allegation as to intent would make an entirely different offense under the statute.

The Judge took the case under advisement until Friday morning.

THE TRUMAN BOARD OF TRADE CASE.

Judge Williams yesterday decided the demurrer to the answer of the Board of Trade in the petition for a mandamus filed against it by A. E. Truman. The case was brought some time ago by Truman, who had been expelled by the Board of Trade, against it, to be restored. He had failed to perform an agreement made in 1872 with Nichols and Helmer. The answer set up that Truman had confessed his breach of contract, and that the Board of Directors had expelled him on that statement, and also on proof.

The Judge said that there were two points made on the demurrer,—one as to the form of trial, the other relating to the rule under which the petitioner was tried. In regard to the rule of limitation, which was in force when the contract was made, and which, it is claimed, barred the right of Nichols and Helmer to complain, inasmuch as it was repealed within the year for which it was made, the Judge held it made no limitation. Had the rule continued for a year, it would have been otherwise. But the Legislature have a right to repeal a law of limitation, and there is nothing in this case tending to deprive the Board of Trade of a similar right. The rule applies to all members, as well present as future. The answer was also held to be sufficient in regard to stating the form of trial, and the demurrer thereto was accordingly overruled.

BILL FOR RELIEF AND INJUNCTION.

Jennie Percy filed a bill in the Superior Court against James F. Latshaw, Virginia K. Latshaw, and Henry C. Noyes, asking relief and an injunction. She states she is the owner of the N. 20 acres of the E. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 17, 40, 13, in Jefferson, on which there is an incumbrance by trust deed to J. B. Adams of $2,000. In the spring of 1873, complainant went to said James F. Latshaw, a real estate dealer, and desired him to sell the above mentioned land for her, and at that time borrowed $210 of him, giving a note for sixty days, and a trust deed on the premises. In June she borrowed $150 more, and Latshaw having an account against her, she gave a note for $500 at sixty days and a trust deed, with Noyes as Trustee, to settle up all former transactions. About Aug. 20, she paid $210 on the $500 note, and gave a new note for the balance, Latshaw agreeing to cancel the $500 note and the deed of trust. When the $296 note became due, she was unable to pay it, and told Latshaw, and he assured her it would be all right and there would be no trouble. At the same time he told her of an offer he had had for the land on certain terms, which appeared very advantageous, and she accepted them willingly. She subsequently had other offers, but refused them, at his advice.

She now claims that Latshaw did not cancel the $500 note, as he was bound to do, and had agreed to do, but fraudulently applied to Noyes, the Trustee, to have the land sold under the trust deed. It was accordingly advertised, and, on the 24th of November last, sold to Virginia S. K. Latshaw, wife of said James F. Latshaw, for the small sum of $350, when she had been offered $7,000 for it. Latshaw, she claims, had it fraudulently bid in, in his wife's name, to gain possession of it himself, and, she alleges, has all along been secretly attempting to act as her agent to gain possession of the land. She prays for a reconveyance, that the sale may not be any cloud on her title, and for an injunction against Virginia S. K. Latshaw to prevent her selling or incumbering the property.

HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Judge Rogers was engaged in trying the case of Mary Jane Ormsby the greater part of yesterday. The petition was filed by the mother, Mrs. Whittier, to recover possession of her child, about 14 years of age, from one Carrier and wife, who were keeping her away from her parents. It is alleged that the defendants kept a disorderly house. On the trial much hard feeling was shown between the parties, and neither of them seemed proper guardians of a young girl. The mother had sworn she was a pauper, and had been allowed to prosecute without costs. On the other side, the defendants were shown to be so poor that the girl Mary Jane was obliged to go out begging cold victuals.

The Judge remarked that he scarcely knew what course to take. The defendants were not proper parties, as it was proved that they had a house full of young men boarders, and one of them had been in the Penitentiary. The mother, too, the girl said, had abused her, but he should give her back to her mother on the condition that some good place should be found for her. Mrs. Whittier manifested her joy at the denouement by sundry uncouth gestures, but Mary, or Jennie, seemed to be very much disappointed, and cried bitterly. Finally it was decided that Mr. John Humphrey should take charge of her for the present, with free license for the mother to see her, but with the express understanding that the defendants, who seemed to have some strong influence over her, should not be permitted access to her.

$10,000 DAMAGES FROM THE CITY.

Tette Rosenfels complains of the city of Chicago in an action which she brought in the Circuit Court yesterday. She states that on West Madison street is a bridge or apron, near the side of the street, which it was defendant's duty to keep in repair, but owing to its failure to do so, as she was walking over the place she fell and broke her ankle, on the 5th of November. She thinks $10,000 will pay her bill, and be a sufficient cure for her aches and bruises.

ANOTHER.

Frank Larelle, Jr., also feels aggrieved by the City of Chicago. His tale of sorrow is that he was, on the 15th of March, walking on Rucker street, when, through a defect in the public sidewalk, he was thrown down and greatly lamed and bruised, and he asks the city to pay him $10,000 therefor.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

M. C. Egbert and John Brown commenced an action against Hugh Maher, James Conley, W. J. Onahan, and Timothy Bradley for $4,000.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

In the case of George Migg et al., an order for the examination of the debtors was issued for Dec. 11, at 2 p. m.

Isidor Bacharach filed a petition against Isidor Juda, alleging that Juda owes him $1,500 on a promissory note, and charging that he has allowed judgment to go against him, and an execution to be levied on his stock. A rule to show cause and provisional warrant of seizure was issued for Dec. 19, 1873.

Alexander Reismann filed a petition in bankruptcy against Peter Henkel, asking that he be declared a bankrupt, on the ground of the non-payment of $412 for goods sold and delivered, and charging that Henkel made a fraudulent assignment of his stock in trade to his clerk, George Gebericer. A provisional warrant and rule to show cause, were issued, returnable Dec. 23, 1873.

The Canada Salt Company filed a petition against Edwin Huskin, Henry Martin, and Ezra J. Wheeler trading as Haskin, Martin & Wheeler. Petitioners allege that there is due them $8,192.14 on two notes for $4,512.16, and $3,670.98 respectively. A rule to show cause was issued for Dec. 20, 1873.

Charles C. Ogden filed a voluntary petition to be adjudicated bankrupt. His liabilities are $2,000, secured by stock; $22,473 due his father, Mahlon D. Ogden; $34,969.50 in other unsecured debts, making his liabilities $59,442.50 in all. Besides this, he is liable on his interest in the old firm of Adams, Gibbs & Co., of which he was a member. The firm debts amount to $57,044.84, of which it is claimed some $15,000 have been released. Among his creditors, Tom Foley is put down at $240 for borrowed money; his tailors, Matthews & Mason, $75.75; Chapin & Gore, $40 for borrowed money; C. B. Clayton, cigar bill, $27.30; and his grocer, physician, an insurance-agent, several saloon-keepers, the Grand Pacific Hotel, and livery-men are also among the unfortunate ones. His assets are $75 worth of wearing apparel and his interest in the firm assets, which were all transferred to the Assignee, Jacob L. Smith. The matter was referred to the Register.

S. D. Foss & Company filed a petition against William F. Keeney, of Kankakee, claiming $1,802.18 on promissory notes, and alleging a fraudulent conveyance of a portion of his property.

Augustus F. Reidler was appointed Assignee of the estate of Peter Bartleme et al.

In the matter of the estate of Antoine Gaydou, a sale of property was authorized for $1,320.

In the matter of J. P. Stone et al., a dividend of 35 per cent was declared. The liabilities amount to about $8,000.

R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of the estate of Martin Thuman.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Homer Gillett began an action for $3,000 against Henry Devazill.

William Tanking brought suit against J. Tenpoide and John Tenpoide for $5,000.

Henry N. Gold commenced an action against Martin O. Walker for $1,500.

J. Warren and F. N. Goddard sued Peter Hand for $1,000.

The National Gold Bank and Trust Company brought suit in assumpsit against Adam Smith and W. T. Windiate for $11,000.

COUNTY COURT.

The will of Morris Dunnavon was proved, and letters testamentary granted to Mary Dunnavon, under a bond for $17,000.

In the estate of Sophia Weisgerber, Henry Claussenius was appointed administrator, under a bond for $10,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The case of Michael Jones, the Union Star Line robber, will be tried to-day.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Final Action on the Free-Pass Question.

They Will Be Utterly Cut Off at the Close of the Year.

The Texas & Pacific Railroad.

The pass-question has been settled. The result was reached at a meeting held yesterday, in the Chicago & Northwestern Railway offices. The officers present were: J. M. Walker, President Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway; T. B. Blackstone, President Chicago & Alton Railway; J. H. Mitchell, President St. Louis, Kansas City & Great Northern Railway; S. S. Merrill, General Manager, and John C. Gault, Assistant General Manager, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway; Hugh Riddle, Vice-President and General Superintendent Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway; Albert Keep, President, H. H. Porter, General Manager, and M. Hughitt, General Superintendent, Chicago & Northwestern Railway; John Newell, President, and A. Mitchell, General Superintendent, Illinois Central Railway; H. Pearson, Superintendent Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railway; and F. C. Hinckley, President of several railroads, and Receiver of one—the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railway.

The session lasted two hours and a half. The result arrived at will be satisfactory to every reformer. Every pass will expire with this year, and no ticket will be given to any one for which an equivalent is not received. A considerable disposition to favor ministers with half-fare tickets was shown, but it was concluded this could not be done without violating the terms of the Illinois law against discrimination. No more half-fare tickets will, therefore, be issued by the Western railroads. Members of the Legislature, State Railroad Commissioners, Judges, et al., who have hitherto "dead-headed" their traveling way over all railroads in their respective States, will be mercilessly cut off and made to pay their fare after Dec. 31.

After the organization, the resolutions adopted at the meeting of Managers held in Chicago June 28, 1873, were taken up, and so much of them as follows embodied in the subsequent agreement:

Resolved, That from and after the 30th day of June, 1873, the whole system of issuing free passes over and upon the roads represented at this meeting shall be abolished and discontinued, and that after that date no free passes or clergymen's half-fare tickets, or other tickets, for which the full regular passenger fare is not paid, shall be issued, directly or indirectly, in any form, by any railroad company here represented, or its agents, over its road or any part of the same, to any person or persons, or for any purpose whatsoever; but that aside from the officers, agents, or employes of said railroad companies, while traveling on their own road and while employed in the service of their own respective companies, all persons and classes of persons shall alike be required to pay the usual and established fare, except as hereinafter provided.

First—This agreement shall not extend to cases in which any of the companies signing this agreement are bound to issue passes by virtue of leases or by existing written contracts.

Second—It is understood that, to constitute an employe entitled to the privilege of passes under this agreement, the person employed shall receive a regular salary on the pay-rolls of the company.

Third—That all passes and half-pay permits which have been issued may remain outstanding and in force until the 31st day of December next, unless they sooner expire; but none to be renewed or others issued.

The foregoing agreement and resolutions were then modified as follows:

Resolved, First—That annual exchange tickets with other roads may be issued to a limited extent, as hereinafter defined.

Second—That the issue of annual exchange tickets shall be confined to general officers, including General and Assistant Superintendents, and to the regular, salaried traveling agents, at the discretion of each Company.

Third—That contracts for the transportation of live stock may include the passage of men actually in charge of the same while so employed, and their return to the place of shipment.

Fourth—That, with the exception of the modifications made (viz: annual exchange tickets and return stock contracts), the original resolutions as adopted June 28, 1873, be adhered to.

The undersigned railroad companies hereby agree, each with the other, to keep, strictly to observe, maintain, and carry into effect, the provisions of the foregoing resolutions to their full meaning and intent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, by James M. Walker, President.

Illinois Central Railroad Company, by A. Mitchell, General Superintendent.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, by Albert Keep, President.

Winona & St. Peter Railroad Company, by Albert Keep, for J. F. Tracy, President.

Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, by S. S. Merrill, General Manager.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, by Hugh Riddle, Vice-President and General Superintendent.

Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company, by F. E. Hinckley, President.

Chicago & Paducah Railroad Company, by F. E. Hinckley, President.

Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad Company, by F. E. Hinckley, President.

Western Union Railroad Company, by S. S. Merrill, Vice-President.

Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, by F. E. Hinckley, Receiver.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company, by T. B. Blackstone, President.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, by H. Pearson, Superintendent.

After the respective signatures had been affixed, the Secretary was instructed to forward copies of the circular to Companies whose lines compete with any of those who have become party to the agreement, and request them to join in the action.

The proceedings were characterized by an unanimous determination to eradicate the entire pass evil. The exchange tickets provided for cannot possibly be regarded as free passes, because, were they not issued, the Companies would be obliged to defray the traveling expenses of their officers and agents. Their possession will merely avert the routine of making out and collecting numerous bills for railroad fare. The transaction is considered a fair one between the Companies.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

An agreement has just been made between Thomas A. Scott, Matthew Baird, and John McManus, indorsers of the notes of the California & Texas Construction Company, which were lately protested, and the holders of those notes, in which it is provided that the paper indorsed by these persons, or any two of them, is to be extended with like indorsements, with 7 per cent added, 10 per cent of the paper to be extended for six months, 19 for nine months, 10 for twelve months, 10 for fifteen months, 20 per cent for eighteen months, 20 for twenty-one months, and 20 for twenty-four months. In consideration of this extension, holders of land-grant bonds of the Texas & Pacific Railroad Company, as collateral for the paper of the Construction Company, are to be given additional collaterals to the amount of the face of the paper, in the first-mortgage construction bonds of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company at par, and to all holders of paper without collaterals, first-mortgage construction bonds of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company are to be given at the rate of 60 cents on the dollar for the face of the paper so held. The Construction Company, or their indorsers, will have the right, at any time before the maturity of their notes, or any of them, to anticipate the payment of the same at a rebate of 7 per cent per annum; and they agreed that, in any negotiation or exchange of bonds held as collaterals, the proceeds shall first be applied to the payment in full of the notes, with interest at 7 per cent at their respective dates. It is thought that this extension will set the Construction Company up again, and that it will enable them to bring the Texas & Pacific Railroad to a successful completion.

CITY IN BRIEF.

The Exposition Directors did not meet yesterday, there being no quorum.

The alarm of fire from Box 91 at half-past 7 o'clock yesterday morning, was false.

The noon prayer meeting to-day will be led by the Rev. J. Gordon. About 200 persons were present yesterday, Mr. J. V. Farwell leading.

Banyon fined Emma Richardson $100 as a vagrant, and Charles West, John Bander, and Henry Delaney $25 each on the same charge. All are old offenders.

The Rev. W. H. Thomas will lecture to-night in the Unitarian Church, corner of Laflin and Loomis streets. His subject is "What is Man?"

The Christian Union class in German, under Prof. Grob, meets this evening. The class can still be joined by any person wishing to do so.

Mike Jones, the Union Star Line robber, will be tried to-morrow in the Criminal Court. It is thought he will make a statement implicating others.

James W. Sheahan lectures on "The Catholic Citizen" in the hall of the Union Catholic Library Association, on the corner of State and Monroe streets, this evening.

John Smith again! This time as a thief. He lugged off a valuable Cremona, not because he is a musician, but that he might pawn it. The result was, Banyon held John to the Criminal Court in bail of $400.

William Mack was fined $50 because he was found in the house of Mr. G. H. Birt, No. 385 Wabash avenue, with that gentleman's clothes packed into a carpet-bag, ready to carry them off.

A fair is to be held at Burlington Hall, Friday and Saturday evenings, for the benefit of St. Mary's Catholic Church, at which a valuable watch and chain will be voted to some prominent public officer. Mayor Colvin and Mark Sheridan are the persons most talked of.

The rate at which the Bridewell is filling up will necessitate an addition. Yesterday, Justice Scully sent eighteen vagrants there for periods of from two weeks to six months. Three-fourths of all the persons fined at this time of the year can not pay, and are obliged to work out their fines.

Coroner Stephens yesterday held an inquest on the body of John C. Hilton, in the town of Austin, who died very suddenly a few days ago. The jury gave a verdict of death from heart-disease, induced by a pistol wound received by the deceased in the late war. Mr. Hilton leaves a wife and children.

Two pawn-tickets were found upon the persons of two thieves, named John F. Geiger and Mike Morris, who were bound over to the Criminal Court, yesterday morning by Justice Banyon. The tickets called for a valuable overcoat and a lady's watch and chain. An owner was found for the coat, but the jewelry is yet at the Armory.

Thomas Reddin was caught in the act of entering H. C. Reder's coal office, corner of Halsted and Meridian streets. He had with him a satchel, containing drills, jimmies, and other tools used by professional burglars. Yesterday he was examined by Justice Scully, who sent him to the Bridewell for three months.

And still they come. The member of the wife-beating fraternity last heard from is Michael Joy, alias Lay. His wife did not pour forth a lay of joy, but she did proclaim her husband a brute, who took pleasure in knocking her down and otherwise maltreating her. The result was, Scully fined Michael $100 as a wife-beater.

Charles Rhoder became insane long enough to break into Daniel Tremaine's tobacco store, and steal a quantity of cigars, tobacco, and snuff. He was arrested, and examined yesterday by Justice Scully, who held him to the Criminal Court in bail of $1,500.

Last evening a boy named Leonard Minnett was run over, at the corner of Wabash avenue and Van Buren street, by a carriage belonging to Hanchet, Carpenter & Co., No. 81 East Twelfth street, and driven by Howard Moore. The boy was very seriously hurt. He was removed to the Newsboys' Home.

The Aregone Society of the Wabash Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church will give one of their intellectual and musical entertainments this evening, in the parlors of the church, at 7½ o'clock. Dr. Edwards, of the *Northwestern Advocate*, will give a talk on Reading, and Mr. James A. Mitchell will read. There will also be vocal and instrumental music.

Barney McNeil is a low-mieded person, who went to the house of a Mr. McCarthy on Twenty-second street, and made improper advances to his wife, a very respectable woman. She properly resented them by striking him over the head with a flat iron, and he skulked away. Yesterday Banyon fined him $10 and costs besides telling him what he thought of such as he.

It was hoped that Tom Cody was in Joliet, St. Louis, the Bridewell, or almost anywhere rather than in Chicago. It is otherwise. Yesterday he was again taken before Banyon as a vagrant, and, although it was shown that he associated with thieves, blacklegs, and the scum of the Second Ward, that worthy discharged him. Cody is one of the most aggravated cases of vagrancy in the city of Chicago.

This is Justice Banyon's last week at the South Side Police Court. Monday Justice Boyden will enter on his new duties as Police Magistrate. Yesterday he spent most of the morning hearing the shysters brow-beat policemen and observing the general routine of business, so that he may become accustomed to the ways that are dark, etc.

At the Svea Society Fair, recently held in this city, Mr. Groubeck gave a handsome writing-case to the fair, to be voted to the most popular Swedish journal in this city, at 25 cents a vote. The vote at the close of the polls stood as follows: *Nya Verlden*, 518; *Hemlandet*, 485; *Svenska Americanen*, 178; total, 1,181. The sum derived from the sale of votes goes to the library fund.

The people of Maywood were entertained day before yesterday evening by a lecture by Prof. O. S. Westcott, of the Chicago High School, the subject being "Entomology." The lecture was very interesting, being illustrated by choice specimens. A vote of thanks was given to the Professor, and he was requested to repeat the lecture at some future day.

There will be a friendly contest between the Psi Kappa Literary Society of the Chicago University, and the Hinman Society of the Northwestern University, to-morrow evening at 7:45 o'clock. The exercises will be held in the University Place Baptist Church, and will consist of music, orations, a debate, and the reading of a paper.

A paragraph a few days ago, which stated that the Powell House in the town of Jefferson, was run by Harry Floyd, a noted thief, was an error, he never having had anything to do with it. The proprietor is Mr. J. W. Millington. Floyd had a low resort in the same town, called the Bowmanville Hotel.

In reply to inquiries of a reporter, Mr. Small, counsel for the murderer Rafferty, stated that he would apply for another supersedeas, and would interpose every legal obstacle to save his client's life. There was no foundation for the rumor that Rafferty had attempted to break jail, and reports from Waukegan yesterday were to the effect that he and his jailor were on excellent terms.

John Austin has an ear for music, and fingers for other person's property, so he combined pleasure with business, and went into an orchestrion hall on Clark street, where he could enjoy the "*Wacht am Rhein*," as played by the band, and at the same time steal two coats belonging to Frank Carney and Charles Johnson, employes of the house. But he was nabbed by the police, and held to the Criminal Court in bail of $400.

The first of the concerts to be given by the combined choirs of the First Congregational, Centenary Methodist Episcopal, and the Second Baptist Churches, will be held in the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church this evening, for the benefit of the Second Baptist choir. These concerts are gotten up expressly for the development of the talent of the choirs, and the entire vocal parts of the programme will be given by them as amateurs. The instrumental music will be furnished by some our best city players.

The report that Rafferty had shot the jailer, and escaped from the jail at Waukegan, Tuesday night, was false. The report was brought done by railway men on the Northwestern Railroad, who said that they got it at the depot in Waukegan. Yesterday Detective Ellis received a telegram from Sheriff Barret, at Waukegan, stating that "Rafferty was all right, and the report false in every particular." The rumor was probably started by some sensation-loving railway man.

At half-past 3 o'clock yesterday morning Officers Bigler and Walsh found a man trying to break into the store of Dittewar & Kuhn, No. 327 Blue Island avenue. The man saw the officers and ran. The officers pursued him, when he drew a revolver and fired, the ball passing very close to Bigler's ear. The officer returned the fire without effect, but the man soon gave out, and was easily caught. He was taken to the Union Street Station, where he gave the name of Pat Garon.

About 6 o'clock Tuesday evening a bold robbery was committed by garroters on Twenty-second street, near Fisk, on Edwin Brown, of No. 538 West Twenty-second street. Mr. Brown was approached by three men, who deliberately relieved him of his valuables. While two held him down and gagged him, a third went through his pockets, taking five £20 notes, in English money, $200 in gold, and a gold chain. The men kicked Mr. Brown until he was almost senseless. He had but recently arrived in this country. Yesterday morning he told his unfortunate experience to Detective Ellis. Up to last night no arrests had been made.

The alarm from Box 37, at half-past 6 o'clock last evening, was caused by the discovery of fire in a two-story frame house, No. 513 South Clark street, occupied by Alice Stewart. Loss about $500; no insurance. The fire spread to No. 515, which was owned by Curtis Robinson. The first floor was occupied by Lewis Levy, a dealer in tobacco and fancy goods. Loss, $200; fully insured. The fire originated in a back room of No. 513, and is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

George Phelps thought we were going to have a war with Cuba. The thought made him sad, and he tried to drown his sorrows in the flowing bowl. He drowned away till he became beastly drunk, and then, of course, he went home. George always goes home when he gets drunk. As soon as he entered the house, he became convinced that his feather-bed was a Spaniard, and should be exterminated. So he cut it up, and scattered the contents around the room. His children became Spanish heathens, who were opposed to the Bible in public schools, and he made a zig-zag rush for them, succeeding in sitting on the baby, which, fortunately, was not seriously injured, although it made much noise, and was badly demoralized. Meanwhile, Mrs. Phelps had retired to the sidewalk, and, seated on an inverted tub, was bemoaning the vicissitudes of connubial life in so heart-rending a manner that she was heard a block away by an officer, who rushed to the scene of the war and took the bellicose George under his protection. The latter plead love for his country as an excuse, and Banyon, with equal warmth, espoused the cause of the City Treasury, and fined George $10.

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For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

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1 Prize of.........100,000
1 Prize of.........50,000
2 Prizes each of.........25,000
4 Prizes each of.........10,000
10 Prizes each of.........5,000
473 Prizes each of.........500

Circulars with full information sent FREE. Tickets for sale and Prizes cashed by P. C. DEVLIN, Stationer and General Agent, 30 Liberty-st., New York.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

KNOX COUNTY JAIL.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the County Clerk's Office, in the city of Galesburg, Illinois, until Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1874, at 9 o'clock a. m., for building a Jail for Knox County, according to plans and specifications now on file in the County Clerk's Office. Proposals to be opened by the Board of Supervisors of Knox County on said 14th day of January; and said Board reserves the right to reject all bids, if not found satisfactory. The Board will require bond with sufficient security for the performance of contract. Work to be completed by Oct. 1, 1874.

Payments will be made on the contract for all completed work, and all materials delivered on the ground, semi-monthly, on the Superintendent's estimate, deducting fifteen per cent, to be retained until the final completion and settlement of contract. JOHN S. WINTER, County Clerk.

AMUSEMENTS.

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THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1873.

A combination of the Chorus Choirs of the Centenary M. E., First Congregational, and Second Baptist Churches. Concert will commence at 8 o'clock.

TICKETS, 50 CENTS—For sale at the Music Stores of Root & Sons, 109 State-st.; Lyon & Healy, 162 State-st.; Root & Lewis, 263 State-st.; also, at Roddin & Hamilton's Jewelry Store, State and Washington-sts.; West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st., and at the door.

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Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	‖ 11:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:30 a. m.
Night Express	†‡ 9:00 p. m.	†‡ 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:10 p. m.	* 6:00 a. m.

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	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:20 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill, and Louisiana, Mo	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:20 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	‡ 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:20 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:20 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	* 9:20 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 4:20 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	* 11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 10:00 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	* 10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	* 10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	† 10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	† 10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Texas Express	10:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	‡ 8:15 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	‡ 8:15 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	‡ 8:15 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 8:15 p. m.	‡ 6:35 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 12:10 p. m.	* 10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 4:40 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 11:20 p. m.	* 7:45 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	* 10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	† 10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	† 10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	* 10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	† 11:00 p. m.	* 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Madison & Winona Passenger	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & S. F. R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	* 10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	† 10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:10 a. m.	* 10:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	† 10:20 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	5:15 p. m.	7:10 a. m.
Fast Line	* 10:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:50 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:30 a. m.
Night Express	‡ 8:00 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said Bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, January 13, 1874, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

Chicago, Dec. 9, 1873.

ESTATE OF HORACE J. BENNETT, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Horace J. Bennett, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of January, 1874, being the 19th day thereof. SARAH L. BENNETT, Administratrix.

Chicago, Dec. 2, A. D. 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

By mutual consent, the partnership heretofore existing between Edward D. Wootton and William Owen is this day dissolved. The business in future will be carried on by E. D. Wootton, 731 South Halsted-st.

EDWARD D. WOOTTON.

Chicago, Dec. 10, 1873.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. A. G. Olin.

162 Wabash-av. Thirty Years' Experience among the afflicted with Private Diseases, in all their varied and complicated forms. Age and experience has enabled him to perfect remedies that never fail. He is the oldest and longest located Specialist in this city, and Guarantees Cures or No Pay. His late work, "Errors of Youth," Advice to Young Men or Old, thirty lectures delivered before the Chicago Medical Institute; Price 50 Cents. Circular especially to Ladies, two stamps. Invalids provided with private apartments, board, and attendance. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Consultation Free.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! DR. KEAN,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Green Book, illustrated, 50 cents.

DR. STONE,

113 W. MADISON-ST., CHICAGO, (a regular graduate in medicine), treats all Chronic Diseases, of both sexes. Cures guaranteed. All Female Difficulties treated with success. Medicines furnished. Consultation free. A book on special diseases, circulars, &c., for married folks —free for two stamps. All letters confidential.

Dr. TOWNSEND,

163 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

Continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases of both sexes, and may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail. Cures guaranteed. Female difficulties treated with success. Ladies and gentlemen [illegible]

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday..............$2.50
Tri-Weekly........ 6.00 | Weekly.............. 2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of T. C. King. "Virginius."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of the Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troupe. "Mephisto."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Strakosch English Opera-Troupe. "Trovatore."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Lotta. "Old London."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Burlesque of "Time Works Wonders." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH—Monroe street, near Morgan. Grand Choir Concert.

THIRD UNITARIAN CHURCH—Corner Monroe and Laflin streets. Lecture by the Rev. H. W. Thomas. Subject: "What Is Man."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PERFECTION IS SELDOM ATTAINED. MESSRS. Hawk & Wetherbee, of "The Windsor,"—New York's finest hotel,—are to be congratulated upon having a house the most nearly perfect in the world.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, December 11, 1873.

The Committee on Railroads and Canals in the House of Representatives have decided to report favorably the bill for the air-line railroad from New York to Chicago.

A bill was passed through the House yesterday authorizing a temporary increase of the naval force from 8,500, the present complement, to 10,000 men, which shall hold till Jan. 1, 1875.

Baron Reuter has allowed the date of his Persian concession to lapse, and the Shah has declared it void. This may save the Baron Reuter's head, which would have been in jeopardy if he had even gone into partnership with Nassar-Ed-Deen.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate are said to have had the nomination of George H. Williams for Chief-Justice under consideration. After a long discussion, they failed to come to any conclusion. This is regarded as unfavorable to Mr. Williams' prospects for confirmation.

The Senate has decided that Marshall Jewell shall go to Russia, and James Meredith Reed to Greece, in the capacity of Ministers Plenipotentiary. The same body confirmed yesterday some forty Postmasters and Postmistresses in the Western States.

The question concerning the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to make discretionary use of what he calls the $44,000,000 "reserve" will come up on a bill which has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, adding this amount to the regular issue of Government currency.

The United States Supreme Court yesterday decided the Railroad law of Iowa to be constitutional as within the power of the State to protect its people from imposition. The case which brought out the decision was a writ against the Northwestern Railroad for charging a double rate for freight from Chicago to Marshalltown, Ia.

The railway magnates who control our Western roads have again been in session for the consideration of the dead-head system, and have decided that there shall be no more free passes after the 31st inst., at which date the outstanding passes expire. Even the conventional minister's half-fare has been cut off. A movement in the same direction has been started by the Massachusetts railroads.

A supplemental bill has been filed in the suit against Mr. Cheney for the recovery of Christ Church property. The first bill claimed the property on the ground that Mr. Cheney had been degraded from the ministry of the Church; the supplemental bill strengthens this claim on the ground that Mr. Cheney has made an ostentatious display of his having joined another denomination.

Mrs. Swisshelm, in a communication printed elsewhere, claims a modification of the construction put upon her singular theory in reference to the Beecher-Bowen scandal, which we construed to mean that the exposure of Mr. Beecher's guilt, if he were guilty, would be worse in the loss of his eloquence and influence than secret, unconfessed guilt. We are glad to know that Mrs. Swisshelm does not think so.

The belief that the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad has been constructed and managed somewhat after the manner of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad has induced the people of Empire Township, McLean County, Ill., to call a meeting for the purpose of investigating the affairs of the Company. The decision in the Gilman case will be likely to lead to a good many investigations of this kind.

Several petitions have been introduced into the Senate, led by one from the Society of Friends, and presented by Mr. Fenton, of New York, asking for an appointment of a Congressional Committee to regulate the traffic in alcoholic liquors. If Congress will carefully examine the experience of Massachusetts as a State and Chicago as a city, in this ambitious purpose, it will probably avoid the undertaking, aside from any consideration of authority.

The Chicago produce markets were generally weak yesterday, with less business doing. Mess pork was active, and 50c per brl lower, closing strong at $14.37½ cash, and $15.00 seller February. Lard was active, and 10c per 100 lbs lower, closing at $7.95@8.00 cash, and $8.35@8.40 seller February. Meats were less active and easier, at 5⅛c for shoulders, 6⅜@6½c for short ribs, 6⅝c for short clear, all boxed, and 8⅞@9⅛c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and 1c higher, at 91c per gallon. Dressed hogs were quiet and easier, at $5.50 per 100 lbs. Flour was quiet and unchanged at $5.50@6.75 for good spring extras. Wheat was less active, and irregular, at Tuesday's prices, closing strong at $1.19⅜ cash, and $1.14⅜ seller January. Corn was relatively quiet and unchanged, closing strong at 53½c cash, and 53c seller January. Oats were dull and ½c lower, closing at 38⅛@38⅜c for cash or seller January. Rye was quiet and firm at 80c. Barley was in better demand, and a shade firmer, closing at $1.46½ for No. 2, and $1.07@1.08 for No. 3. Live hogs were quiet and 15c lower, closing steady at $4.50@4.90. Cattle and sheep were quiet and unchanged.

The petition of Chicago business-men, asking that a Government mint be established in this city, introduced into the Senate by Mr. Logan, has been referred to the Finance Committee. If Congress coincides with the recommendation made by the President in his recent message, that additional mints be opened, it will be easy to show that the first should be fixed at Chicago, as the natural centre for the West and Northwest, and the point of exchange between bullion and currency.

It has been definitely settled that the Virginius shall be formally surrendered next Tuesday, "in daylight," at some port other than Havana. The survivors of the crew are to be delivered over the same day at Santiago de Cuba. The fulfillment of this programme will put an end to the rumors of war for the present. The terms of the protocol still require, however, that the Spanish Government shall prosecute the Cuban authorities responsible for the hasty execution of American citizens, and that the United States shall prosecute the Virginius if it be ascertained that she was not all she professed to be,—that is, an American vessel engaged in a lawful traffic.

The Grangers in session at Bloomington, Ill., passed resolutions advising their brethren not to deal with the combination of plow-makers, embracing some twenty firms, which, a short time ago, decided to sell to Grangers at nothing less than retail prices. Other resolutions were adopted which wisely urged the members to resort to arbitration for the settlement of disputes with the purpose of avoiding litigation as much as possible. The Grangers have also made the discovery that "brothers who are editors" do not make good officers of lodges, and that it is better, as a rule, to elect brothers who are not editors. This discovery will probably bring out a response from the agricultural and rural editors.

The Louisiana delegation to the Civil-Rights Convention yesterday waited on Gen. Grant to thank him for the friendly disposition he had always shown to the colored residents of Louisiana. The President expressed a genuine concern in the progress of the colored race, but availed himself of the opportunity to make an undignified fling at Senator Sumner. "If a Civil-Rights bill be not passed at the present session of Congress," said Gen. Grant, "it will be because extreme measures are urged *by a person claiming to be a particular friend of the colored man.*" If Gen. Grant thought that this insinuation would prejudice the minds of the colored men against Senator Sumner, he will probably find that he was mistaken; if he made it in gratification of a personal feeling against Mr. Sumner, it was unsuited to the occasion and unworthy of his position.

We give elsewhere the first annual report of William H. Harper, the Grain Inspector, to the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. Mr. Harper contends that the system is growing in favor, and that efforts are making to have it extended to Peoria, Fulton, and Joliet. He asks for the appointment of one additional man for every elevator during the busy season, and also legislation authorizing the Board to designate three additional men to act upon the Committee of Appeals when the regular members are absent. The report shows that the amount of grain inspected into store during the year was 69,185,707 bushels, and the amount inspected from store 66,543,799 bushels, making a total of 135,729,506 bushels. The cost of inspection was $54,098.53, and the amount collected in fees $72,001.25. The present capacity of Chicago elevators, of which there are fifteen, is 13,525,000 bushels, to which an additional capacity of 1,700,000 bushels will be added by the completion of two new elevators now in process of construction.

Some of the second-rate journals of the city have been engaged for several weeks taking evidence to ascertain whether they have a circulation. The *Times* has offered evidence to show that it has a circulation on Saturday, but has not convinced anybody of the truth of the statement. The *Inter-Ocean*, being very much "put out" by the affidavits, circulars, begging letters, canvassers, and drummers of the *Times*, has gone into the same line of business, and after considerable delay has procured evidence to show that in forty-two counties of Iowa the *Times'* statements were painfully incorrect. The *Journal*, a short time ago, put in its claim to be considered the Samson of Western journalism.

If the second-rate journals want to secure confidence in any statements they may make regarding their prosperity, they must stop drumming for business, pay their hands in full every Saturday, and quit nosing around the Common Council and the Departments at Washington, for half-rate advertising. Before putting on the airs of prosperity and respectability, it would be well to tuck in the insignia of vagrancy and mendicancy. All of them (except the *Journal*) are just now in a scramble to get the city printing, with the prospect of being "cleaned out" by the *Mail*.

After a long and tedious trial, which was first called in August, 1871, Marshal Bazaine has been adjudged guilty of having capitulated the army at Metz in open field before he had exhausted the resources at his command. This is a crime punishable under the army code of France with degradation from office and death. Such was the sentence passed upon Marshal Bazaine yesterday, but it was followed by a recommendation for mercy signed by all the members of the Court, and carried to President MacMahon by the Duc d'Aumale in person. If the sentence is executed, it will not be the first time in the history of France that a Marshal has suffered the same penalty for the same offense. Indeed, M. Lachaud, Bazaine's counsel, reminded the Court, in his closing appeal, that monuments had been erected to executed heroes. Bazaine registered an impressive oath that he had never betrayed France. Marshal Bazaine is now nearly 63 years of age, and has seen service in all the wars of France since 1831, when he served in Africa. He has received all the honors that France could confer. He was created Marshal Sept. 5, 1864, while in command of the Mexican expedition which resulted so disastrously for France. At the outbreak of the German war, Bazaine was regarded as the man for the time, but, after the capitulation at Sedan, he retired to the fortress of Metz, where he was separated from communication with the new Government. After a siege of seven weeks, Metz capitulated, with three Marshals, fifty Generals, 6,000 officers, and 173,000 men,—a surrender only paralleled by that at Sedan. From this time on, Bazaine was so unpopular that his life was in danger, and his flight to England alone saved him from assassination. He returned to France when summoned to trial. The dispatches give no indication of what consideration the recommendation for mercy will receive at the hands of President MacMahon.

The discussion of the salary question in the House assumed a more dignified and reputable character yesterday. There was greater disposition to discuss the question at issue and less to indulge in offensive personalities. Mr. Lyman Tremain, of New York, made a strong speech in favor of the repeal, drawing a clean distinction between demagogism and deference to the popular will. He referred in telling terms to the present condition of Tweed, to show that the people no longer believe that offices are created for the benefit of the incumbents instead of the public. Mr. Niblack favored the reinstatement of the old salary law, leaving all other questions to be settled afterwards, which is the true position. Mr. Dawes had the temerity to present the phase of the question relating to the President's compensation, which amounts now to $200,000 actual pay for the term, and $200,000 more of allowances which defray expenses that are personal and appertain to his position. Mr. Dawes was careful, however, to except President Grant from the effect of his remarks, on the ground that his pay cannot be constitutionally reduced. His allowances may be cut down, however, as Mr. Niblack has suggested. Mr. Dawes saved his loyalty by thanking God, in an impressive way, that Gen. Grant did not seek the office for the attainment of wealth, as his successors will if the pay be allowed to remain as it is. The previous question will be moved to-day, and the practical sentiment of the House expressed by a vote.

The House of Representatives, Dec. 3, seated one George L. Smith (Republican) as member for the Shreveport (La.) District, upon a certificate bearing date Nov. 29, 1873, that he had been chosen at a special election, Nov. 24, *vice* Samuel H. Peters, the Republican claimant in the contested election of 1872, who had died at Shreveport, Oct. 1, of yellow fever. The Shreveport District being 250 miles long by from 50 to 100 miles wide, extending from near Baton Rouge along the whole length of the Red River to the northwest corner of Louisiana, some members remarked that this was pretty quick work to be done all inside of ten days; but, quick as it was, the action of the House was even quicker in seating Smith by a party vote, only two Republicans voting in the negative. Now, it is worth while to recall the fact that this same Shreveport District had to elect, in November, 1872, for a then existing vacancy as well as for a full term in Congress, and the candidates were: For the vacancy—Alexander Boarman, Liberal; Harry Lott (colored), Republican. For the full term—E. C. Davidson, Liberal; Samuel H. Peters, Republican. The House of the last Congress seated Boarman, and, after due inquiry, retained him in his seat, and to that extent rebuked the election fraud of the Custom-House gang in New Orleans. Later in that session, the vote of Louisiana, for President, was rejected from the Electoral count. In disregard of all this, and without a moment's inquiry, upon the urgency of Ben. Butler and others, the House of the present Congress decides that Samuel H. Peters (since deceased) was duly elected in 1872, rejects Mr. Davidson, whose credentials are the same and whose claim is the same as was Boarman's, and seats a man upon a certificate in itself more questionable, probably, than was ever before presented to any Congress.

And just here comes in a new illustration of the salary-grab. Mr. Smith, declared by the House to have been elected, Nov. 24, to a vacancy which dated from Oct. 1, draws back-pay from March 4, 1873, in the aggregate sum of $5,625. He draws it all because, until the House took some action, neither Peters nor Davidson could be recognized by the disbursing officer as entitled to any part of it. But the recognition of Smith by the House is also, indirectly, a recognition of Peters; and if Peters was, in fact, the member-elect whose death caused a vacancy, may not the heirs of Peters claim Congressional pay from March to October—seven months, $4,375?

THE GRAIN-INSPECTION.

The grain-inspection in Chicago has received some new light in the prosecutions instituted by Inspector Harper against various persons, who, at the request of the owners of grain, have given certificates as to its quality and grade. The first of these prosecutions was before Justice D'Wolf on Tuesday, and a fine of $50 was imposed. It is to be hoped, for the credit of the State, that this will be the last prosecution of the kind, and that shippers and owners may yet be allowed ordinary liberty with their own property.

The Warehouse and Inspection act of 1871 provides in Sec. 20 as follows:

> Any person who shall assume to act as an Inspector of Grain, who has not first been so appointed and sworn, shall be held to be an impostor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than $50, nor more than $100, for each and every attempt to so inspect grain, to be recovered before a Justice of the Peace.

The intent and purpose of this act is clear upon its face. There had been a system of inspection in Chicago under which all grain was inspected by persons appointed by the Board of Trade. The law substituted for this an inspection by persons appointed by the State. The commercial inspection was abolished to make way for the statutory. The law intended to cut off the Board of Trade and all other bodies that might attempt to set up a rival system of inspection, by punishing any person who should attempt to personate a State Inspector. That was the whole intent of the law.

The statutory inspection, having finally drifted into politics, has proved a failure,—so much so that the official inspection of grain has ceased to be considered sufficient in determining its value. Under the law, all grain entering warehouses is inspected by one force of State Inspectors, and all grain shipped from warehouses is inspected by another force of Inspectors. The Inspectors are responsible to a Chief, who, however well-meaning, does not thoroughly understand the business. At all events, he does not satisfy owners and purchasers of grain. His inspection is regarded as nothing more than an official statement proving that the law has been complied with, and having only the value of *prima facie* evidence as to the quality of the grain.

Shippers, therefore, employ other persons to attend to the delivery of grain from the warehouses that they may have commercial evidence that they receive the quantity and quality of grain that their receipts call for. They have the legal right to do this. If they have reason to believe that the official inspection is apt to be erroneous or unjust, common prudence requires that they should employ additional help, and if they pay for such help nobody is harmed. They have a right to know that the grain received from the warehouse is what they are entitled to, both in quality and quantity. These agents of the owners are not official Inspectors, nor do they assume to be such. They do not interfere with the State Inspectors except so far as the holder of a grain receipt would have the right to. A committee of appeals has been appointed to take cognizance of such cases of dispute. The shippers pay all the fees and charges required by law to the State Inspectors, but take the precaution, when receiving grain, to have an agent present who can tell one grade of grain from another, and who is competent to detect any error which might escape the notice of the State Inspector.

These agents thus employed, and whose employment is made necessary by the incompetency of the State inspection, certify to their employers the quantity and quality of the grain shipped, in the following form:

> UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OFFICE OF S. S. GREEN & CO.
> We have this day, Chicago, Nov. 14, 1873, examined into propeller Antelope 9,161.02 bushels of barley, No. 3. And we hereby certify that it is in accordance with the established grade of the State of Illinois.
> For account of D. W. Irwin & Co.
> S. S. GREEN & CO., Shipping Agents.

Neither Messrs. Green & Co., nor any of the other persons employed from time to time by shippers to superintend the shipment of grain from warehouse, have "attempted to act as Inspector of Grain," nor "attempted to inspect grain," or to do any other official act. They have attended the warehouses, in the place of the owner, to see that the grain passed out by the State Inspector is what it purports to be; and to prevent any collusion or imposition upon the shipper, and generally to protect the interests of the owner of the grain. It will not be pretended that the owner may not examine the grain delivered to him by the Inspector, and what the owner may do in person he may do by clerk or agent. So uncertain has the State inspection become that many of the larger shippers refuse to accept grain from the warehouse unless they have an agent present to watch it, and from whom they can obtain a certificate. This certificate of examination by a competent person has much greater value than the State inspection. The one is accepted as determining the quality of the grain shipped, the other as signifying that the law has been complied with. The employment of these shipping-agents has become a necessity, and a heavy additional cost, because of the suspicion attaching to the State inspection. The Chief Inspector would be more fittingly employed if he devoted his attention to the improvement of the inspection, and to restoring confidence in it, than in prosecuting agents who are hired to see that the State Inspectors attend to their duties properly.

ANDREW J. PERTEET.

Gov. Beveridge, having officially notified the Sheriff of Will County that he declines to interfere in the case of Perteet, the murderer, the extreme penalty of the law will be enforced at Joliet about 1 o'clock to-morrow, and Andrew J. Perteet will expiate upon the gallows the brutal crime which he committed over two years ago. Perteet was born in Georgia, in 1814, and came to Illinois in 1851. In the latter year he was married, and the next year his daughter Lucinda was born. There is nothing to show that there was any disturbance in the family until 1868, and in this year trouble commenced, growing out of the conduct of the daughter, which gradually increased until finally, quarrels were so frequent between Perteet and his wife and daughter, that the family was broken up. The wife left him and engaged apartments on Polk street. Perteet himself lived on State street, and the daughter went to hire out. Notwithstanding the fact that they were living apart, the three often met, and on each occasion renewed their quarrels. At last, they reached their climax in blood. On Sunday evening, Sept. 13, 1871, the daughter, who was at her mother's house, heard a scuffling overhead and a heavy fall. Rushing up-stairs, she found her mother with her throat cut, weltering in blood, and saw Perteet leaving the house. The same night Perteet delivered himself up to the police authorities, pretending to be insane and muttering incoherent stuff about his own throat being cut. The evidence was soon collected which made it certain that Perteet had murdered his wife, and upon the Coroner's warrant he was committed to jail. His first trial took place the same fall, and he was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged Jan. 12, 1872. Two days before that time, however, the Supreme Court granted a *supersedeas* in the case, because the Court below had erred in refusing the application for a change of venue. The second trial took place at Joliet, Will County, and he was again found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. Again his indefatigable counsel went before the Supreme Court, and asked for a new trial upon the ground that no official *remittitur* had been received from the Supreme Court granting the new trial. The Supreme Court, however, affirmed the finding of the lower Court, and fixed the day of execution Dec. 12, 1873. The last effort of his counsel has been to obtain a commutation of sentence; but this has been refused, and, with the Executive refusal, vanishes the last gleam of hope for the doomed man. To-morrow he must pay the penalty of his dreadful crime,—a crime all the more dreadful inasmuch as there was no cause for it. Whatever the conduct of the daughter may have been, which produced the separation between Perteet and his wife, that conduct weighed more heavily upon the heart of the wife than it did upon his. The wife was no more responsible for that misconduct than he, and to visit the sins of the daughter upon the wife, whom he had driven from him with his wrangling and threats, was an act of brutal savagery. Although justice in his case was long delayed, it was sure at last, and to-morrow this murderer will be no more.

On the 19th of March last, a man named Bogart was arrested in San Francisco, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, by a force of marines, and carried a prisoner to Mare Island, in the Bay of San Francisco. He is still a prisoner at that place. Bogart had been a witness before a Congressional Committee investigating certain transactions of the Navy Department. He had, some seven years before, been in the navy. In April, a month after his arrest, he was tried by court-martial upon charges for misconduct while he had been in the navy. The result of that trial has never been disclosed; what the finding of the Court was has been a secret of the Navy Department. There has been no approval or disapproval of the finding of the Court, but Bogart has been and is now a prisoner at the Mare Island Navy-Yard. If he has been found guilty of any crime, the fact ought to have been long since made public, and the sentence promulgated. But there is a mystery about the whole case, and the wonder is, what motive the Secretary of the Navy can have in keeping this man a prisoner. If the court-martial acquitted him, then his detention as a prisoner is an act of cruelty and oppression. It is proposed by Bogart's friends to try and have Congress call upon the Navy Department for an explanation of his mysterious and prolonged imprisonment.

USELESS ZEAL.

The Secretary of State says there is to be no war with Spain. The Spanish Minister at Washington says there is to be no war. The Cabinets at Washington and Madrid say there is to be no war. The Secretary of the Navy, who has been a very warlike son of Neptune ever since the seizure of the Virginius, reluctantly admits there is to be no war; and, to cap the climax and make assurance doubly sure, the President emphatically affirms: "Gentlemen, there will be no war." In the mouths of so many witnesses there must be truth, and in fact they are the only witnesses competent to express an opinion. As there is to be no war, therefore, it may not be improper to inquire why we are getting ready for war. If there is no enemy to fight, why are we blustering, and fuming, and shaking our fists, and making ourselves ridiculous in the eyes of the rest of the world? We are to have no war, and yet the workmen at the navy-yards are laboring day and night; orders are issued to concentrate all of our available navy at Key West without delay, and vessels which are not even entirely refitted are hastened forward, as if it were a matter of life and death; the House Appropriation Committee reports a bill giving Secretary Robeson the five millions which he wants,—a large part of which, by the way, has been already expended; and Mr. Ingalls, in the Senate, introduces a bill to arm and equip the whole body of the militia of the United States, making an annual appropriation of $500,000 for that purpose. If there is to be no war, why all this warlike preparation and useless waste of money? Or are we to show the Spaniards what we would have done had there been war? If so, then we are indulging in a very expensive luxury to no purpose, except to raise a laugh at the fleet of monitors and gunboats which will exhibit their rents and patches at Key West. It is time that Congress put the clamps on the Secretary of the Navy, and stopped him, or he will have gunboats not only on the ocean, but on all the rivers and lakes, and "wherever it is a little damp," as Mr. Lincoln was wont to say. The Secretary's belligerent disposition is of an alarming character, and, if something is not done to restrain him, somebody may get hurt, whether we are going to have a war or not. The zeal with which the Secretary went to work when there was a prospect of war was creditable to him; but, now that there is no prospect of trouble with Spain or any other Power, he ought to slacken up, and, at all events, not make that exhibition of tinkered gunboats and monitors at Key West. After he has got them all there, what is he going to do with them? What else can he do with them but to order them back to the navy-yards, and let them go on with their rotting, that is, if any of them are able to get back?

RICHARD YATES' MEMORY.

The Chicago *Times*, which was the most bitter assailant of Richard Yates during his life, has become the self-appointed custodian of his remains. It does not require a great stretch of memory to recall the malignity with which it followed him when alive, the sneers with which it met his every service when Governor of this State, and the sensational stories which it set afloat regarding him. Now that he is dead, however, and at rest, where malignity and sneer and scandal cannot reach him more, the *Times* suddenly veers about and becomes his apologist and defender. The immediate occasion for this is not that the *Times* is any more charitably disposed towards Richard Yates dead than it was towards Richard Yates living, but because the *Advance* and the *Advocate* and some other religious papers have seen fit to comment upon the fact that Mr. Yates was an intemperate man,—a fact which was one of public notoriety, from one end of the land to the other, and which Mr. Yates himself did not try to conceal. No religious paper has ever been a friend of the *Times*, and that papers of this class should point a moral from Mr. Yates' life has stirred up the bile of the *Times* to such an extent that it has boldly seized its sexton's shovel and mounted guard over the grave. It defends him as stoutly as it once assailed him. It piles epithets upon them as profusely as it once did upon him. It seems to have an idea that these papers are body-snatchers, bent upon breaking into the cemetery, rifling the grave, and doing some sacrilegious harm to the body. It will puzzle most people to discover what the *Times* is making all this noise and hullabaloo about, or why it is belaboring the air with such wild fury. It will puzzle most people to discover what the religious papers have said which was not said a thousand times while Mr. Yates was living. It will puzzle most people still more to comprehend why the *Times* should defend him at all, except upon the hypothesis we have assumed, that it is bound to attack whatever position religious papers assume. If the *Times* had ever been a friend of Mr. Yates while he was alive, if it had ever spoken a good word for him, if it had ever sustained him politically, socially, or morally, there might be some consistency in its present absurd attitude. The man whom it now defends it then condemned. The vice of his life, which it now apologizes for, it then flung in his face. What was then a subject for insult, is now only a constitutional disease, upon which the general pity is invoked.

If Richard Yates could arise from his grave and express his own opinions, he would infinitely prefer the outspoken comments of the religious papers to the insidious and posthumous defense of the *Times*. Notwithstanding all his faults, he was a sincere man who concealed none of his failings, and made no pretense of being other than he was. This self-appointed custodian of his memory would receive a speedy and effectual discharge, and would be bidden to stick to its business of assailing the living and let the dead alone. Richard Yates needs no apologist, least of all such an apologist as the Chicago *Times*. He wore his life on his sleeve, and it was known and read of all men. Nothing has been said of him dead which was not said of him living, and, if he had desired to seek an apologist for his life and a defender of his memory, the *Times* would have been the last one he would have selected. Richard Yates is now where neither the comments of the religious press nor the blackguard defense of the *Times* can reach him, but there is one inference which can be clearly drawn from the whole matter, namely, that if a man wants to have the *Times* say a good or kind word about him, he must be a drunkard, and then wait till he is dead.

MR. THOMAS A. SCOTT'S VIEWS.

Col. Thomas A. Scott, perhaps the most prominent practical railroad man in this country, has communicated to a reporter of the New York *Tribune* his views on the financial situation and its influence upon railroads. Mr. Scott, after the manner of railroad financiers, attributes all our troubles to the difficulty of moving the crops with the existing amount of currency. This year's trouble has been increased and prolonged, according to his notion, by the hoarding of money by the farmers, who have been prompted to do this by the lack of confidence engendered by Jay Cooke's failure. Mr. Scott's remedy is the favorite notion of the day,—an elastic currency,—and his means of attaining it is, not to introduce a little gutta-percha into the manufacture of greenbacks, which would be the easiest, but for the Government to issue an unlimited amount of currency convertible at any time into bonds bearing a low rate of interest, these bonds to be reconvertible into the same unlimited amount of currency when the people need it. Mr. Scott has a sublime contempt of gold as a basis for a currency. All he demands is the Government credit, and he thinks that the greenbacks may just as well be redeemable in corn or Bessemer steel as in gold. Mr. Scott presumably speaks with better information regarding railroad matters than regarding political economy. He thinks that a good deal of capital might have been saved which has been invested in railroads that the country does not yet need, and he probably speaks from the personal experience of some of his friends. He believes, however, or professes to believe, that railroads will not be hurt very much by the panic, and predicts that their aggregate business will be larger this year than ever before. In regard to Texas & Pacific, he says that, while the Construction Company has not been able to meet its obligations, its creditors are willing to wait, and it has securities enough to meet all demands in full with a reasonable indulgence. He says that the road will be finished to Texarkana, where it will have important connections, and that arrangements have been made to pay the workmen in currency. He speaks in glowing terms of the resources of Texas and the business the road will enjoy when completed. But, when asked whether the Texas & Pacific will make a demand for Congressional aid, he answered: "I do not want to speak on that subject at all." Thus, on the only matter about which Mr. Scott could give positive and valuable information, he was obstinately silent.

"PROTECTION" IN CUBA AND MEXICO.

Protective tariff is a game that two can play at. Although the United States and the Spanish-American States are the natural commercial allies of each other, the intercourse between them is very limited. The United States last year had but $115,000,000 of the $500,000,000 total trade of those countries. A total trade of $500,000,000 is small enough for a population which already equals that of this country when it entered the Civil War. Our share of this half billion is smaller than it ought to be. If our exports to the other Spanish-American countries equaled those to Cuba, they would be $262,500,000. That they have not reached a greater figure in Cuba and elsewhere is due to the fidelity with which these countries imitate our silly protective-tariff system. We have set the example of Chinese tariffs, and they have bettered the example. A circular issued last year by Mr. Romero, the Mexican Minister of Finance, explains the new tariff adopted by the Government of that country as follows:

> Foreign goods now pay to the Federal Treasury, upon their importation into the Republic, the following duties:
> Importation duty, 100 per cent; public works duty, 20 per cent; railroad duty, 15 per cent; internal transit duty, 10 per cent; counter-registration duty, 25 per cent; municipal duty, 3 per cent; substitute for tolls, equivalent to 9 per cent; excise duty, 15.50 per cent; export duty on coin, at 8 per cent ad valorem, equivalent to 25 per cent; total, 232.50 per cent.

And this is boasted as an improvement on the old Mexican tariff. The effect of this appalling taxation of 232½ per cent,—which makes a barrel of American flour that ought to be sold in Mexico at $8 cost $20,—in starving and destroying trade between the two countries, is plain enough. The Cuban tariff is so much worse that, to get a barrel of flour to Havana from New York, the cheapest way is actually to send it to Spain and then reship it. The loss to our merchants by these commercial and financial monstrosities which the Mexicans, Cubans, and other Spanish-Americans, like their more Northerly exemplars, call "protective," amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars a year. There has been a good deal of irrational sniveling in this country about these hostile tariffs. But we certainly have no right to complain, for our own tariff is of exactly the same kind. We differ in degree, but only because our protectionists have not been strong enough to put their theories into full practice, as the Mexicans and Spaniards have done. They would to-day adopt a tariff worse than the Mexican or Cuban, if they had the chance. Annexation is proposed by some as a means of securing the rich prizes of West Indian commerce. There is a better way. If we would but set our Southern neighbors the example of a liberal commercial policy, we would no longer be estopped from asking concessions from them which would give us all the benefit of their trade, which is naturally ours, without annexation and the perils of political union with them.

At the recent School-Board election in Birmingham, England, some extraordinary devices were resorted to by both parties, but the most remarkable of all was a series of prayer-meetings, which was held in the interest of the eight Tory candidates. These meetings were devoted mainly to singing, praying, and violent election addresses, after which Tory election bills were distributed amongst the audience, and scurrilous doggerel directed against the other party. With all the abuses and outrages which characterize election campaigns in this country, people have never yet reached such an irreverent, if not blasphemous, pitch as this.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The California Legislature, which assembled Dec. 1, is organized as follows: Senate, William Irwin, of Siskiyou, President; House, M. M. Estee, of San Francisco, Speaker. Both these gentlemen are supporters of Gov. Newton Booth (Anti-Monopoly) for United States Senator, and their election is assumed to assure his election, Tuesday, Dec. 16, for the long term beginning in 1875. The strength of parties was stated in the San Francisco *Alta*, of Dec. 1, to be on joint ballot: Republicans, 37; Democrats, 42; Independents, 41;—but the final and decisive votes for presiding officers showed it to be, in the language of the San Francisco *Bulletin*: representatives of the people, 83; slaves and purchased tools of the Monopoly, 37. The *Alta* concludes that a majority of Democrats in the Legislature "want to be known as enemies of the railroad;" and that the game is up with both the old party organizations in California. The Federal office-holders, who rallied at Sacramento with much money and a magnificent lay-out of commissary supplies, are considerably dismayed but do not give it up yet. They are for "anything to beat Booth."

—The special election, Jan. 7, in Lee County (Keokuk), for a member of the Iowa Legislature, may, in fact, decide the organization of the House, a week later. It has been understood that parties in the House were tied, 50 to 50. The deceased member (Layton) was a Republican elected in a district which gave 500 Opposition majority for Governor.

—At the November election in Minnesota, there were tie votes in two Legislative Districts. A second election in one of these has shown 100 Opposition majority. The other District votes Dec. 16.

—The Burlington *Hawk-Eye* says of Senator Wright's bill, which proposes to restore the $5,000 Congressional salary, and to let members retain all they shall have drawn under the $7,500 act:

> This would enable Congressmen this year to take for their services about $7,000—a clear grab to each one of $2,000. That won't do, Senator Wright. . . . The little steal of $2,000 apiece for Congressmen which lies snugly packed away in the Senator's bill, is scarcely less objectionable in principle than the $5,000 back pay steal, engineered by Butler. The people repudiate both.

And the Davenport *Gazette* says:

> There will be heavy responsibility somewhere, or resting on some heads, if this salary law be not repealed this session, and early in the session. We can certainly speak for the Republican party when we say that not a Republican member will be re-elected to Congress who on a square vote opposes this repeal.

The *Gazette* might have added, what will be found true, that the individual records of Congressmen—Republican or Democrat—will be of little account as against the official record of Congress itself, on this question. The veriest dunce among voters understands, now, the trick of "making up a personal record." If this salary act be not squarely repealed, and repealed so as to date back, no member may expect to save himself on his "personal record." The demand for new men in Congress is likely to be fatal to most of the present members anyway, and, if the salary stands unrepealed, it will be fatal to all. Let them look to it.

—The Pittsburgh *Evening Telegraph* (H. Bucher Swoope) wants to know "What Ben Butler now thinks of his letter contemptuously inclosing a 3-cent stamp to a gentleman in Washington County, Pa., who objected to the grab."

—Verily, the foundations are being broken up in Maine. The Portland *Press* (staunch Administration) speaks contemptuously of Ben Butler and his satellites in Congress; and the Portland *Argus* (staunch Democrat) speaks with scorn of Eldridge, Randall, and Fernando Wood as "plunderers," and calls them "catspaws of Grant."

—The Rochester (N. Y.) *Union*, quoting from Fernando Wood's letter, begging Tammany not to denounce him, says:

> That resolution of his local Democratic organization, and the language of the Democratic press of the State and country, will teach Messrs. Wood & Co. that just what we intend to do is to "lay aside all discussion among ourselves and unite for future action against the enemy" by casting out and off as not one of ourselves every Democratic member of Congress who took back-pay and does not return it, and who, being in the present Congress, does not do that, and vote for repeal of the entire salary-bill beside.

—The Democratic party does not, it is clear, intend to be placed in a false position by the action of the Congressional caucus.—*Keokuk Constitution.*

—Some ignoramus in Congress proposes to restore the franking privilege. If there be underneath the salary-grab abyss a lower deep, the men who vote for such an infamous proposition will find it. If such a restoration should be made, the members of Congress would soon find this "there's no place like home"—for hot weather.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

—Among the bills introduced in the House was one by Moses W. Field, of the Detroit District, to abolish the salaries of Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to provide that they shall serve without compensation and without mileage. The bill was greeted with "laughter." If Mr. Field means this to be a serious proposition, he goes as far in one extreme as those who favor the $7,500 go in the other. If he means it as a burlesque upon the proposition to repeal the salary-increase law, he will find that the "laughter" with which his humor was received by the House will not prevail extensively among his constituents.—*Detroit Tribune.*

—Congress might as well understand that the people are in earnest about the repeal of the back-pay law. Words won't do; half measures cannot satisfy. The back-pay law repeal should be radical,—should go to the root of the matter,—and the quicker it is done, the better.—*Wisconsin State Journal.*

—The action of certain members of the House yesterday in connection with the proposed repeal of the "Salary-grab bill" was not only undignified, but suggestive of the suspicion that the offending members have mistaken their vocation. One Representative introduced a bill providing that Congressmen shall serve without pay, mileage, or allowance; another that members shall pay for the privilege of serving the country. We are told that the reading of those bills was received with uproarious laughter on both sides of the House. . . . But we would respectfully suggest that this "salary-grab" business is no joke.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

—Every bill of every kind thus far presented in Congress for the amelioration of existing financial depression, calls for large appropriations, increased subsidies, and heavier exactions in the form of taxation. It is proposed to cure the evil by intensifying its causes. The demand on all sides is, "give—give." Any suggestion of retrenchment and economy remains yet to be thought of as a possible improvement to the situation.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

—The people may just as well turn their backs on the Republican party. It is now in such a condition that no good can come out of it.—*Lawrence (Kan.) Standard.*

—Tweed in the Penitentiary teaches a lesson which should be kept prominently before the public—that men enthroned in power, backed by stolen millions, and who lead a forlorn hope against the ballot-box, and create Congressmen and Legislatures, are hereafter to be dealt with before the law.—*Memphis Appeal.*

—Right here, on the threshold of an important Congressional session, it behooves the Democratic press to sharply re-define the position of the party on this salary question, and to let it be understood in the start, that the defiers of so healthful a sentiment, no matter how high in place or influence, need expect no quarter.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

—Mr. Eldridge, Mr. Randall, and their associates can do what they please about it, but they must take the consequences. The Democratic party will not be answerable for their acts, but will repudiate and denounce any Democratic representative who persists in defying the sentiment of the people on this subject. A line had to be drawn somewhere, and it is drawn at back-pay. So take your choice, gentlemen, on either side, as you choose. The man who fails when the vote is taken to repeal the salary-steal must look to the party of Grant, the boss salary-grabber, for his political future.—*Buffalo Courier.*

—We may as well say what we think about the members of Congress who voted for Wood for Speaker. Those of them who voted with Wood for the back-pay steal are no better than thieves, and are not entitled to public confidence and support; and those who did not vote for the back-pay steal, but voted for Wood, who did vote for the steal, are fools, and incompetent to represent a district in Congress. Having fully expressed our opinion, we dismiss the subject.—*Quincy (Ill.) Herald—William A. Richardson.*

—We have no use for Wood or any other salary-grabber, let him be Democrat or Republican, and have no hesitation in condemning the action of the Democratic caucus that attempts thus openly to whitewash him.—*Mount Vernon (Ill.) Sucker State.*

—So far as the repeal of the salary-steal is concerned, there is no hope of it. The old members who voted for that iniquity are doomed, and know it. They of course will not aid any form of repeal which looks to restitution. The new members will plead freedom from responsibility and claim that they are only drawing a salary allowed by law.—*Rhode Island Argus.*

—But the people will have the opportunity—one, too, which in our opinion they will improve—to give a wide berth at home to any Congressman or Senator, whether Democrat, Republican, or Liberal, who does not use his vote and influence for its repeal.—*Peoria Democrat.*

—Talk about your sewing-machine rings, your pork corners, and even railroad monopolies, but none compare in magnitude with the Washington [Congress] Ring; it is the "head-centre," the founder and guardian of all other monopolies, and until it is completely broken up the people may not look for any great or permanent relief from the temporary destruction of the others, for they are but the natural outgrowth of the former. It does appear that if Congress had the least iota of respect for the wishes of the people, the Salary bill would be speedily and completely blotted out, but we know they have not much regard for the wishes of the people, and knowing, as many of them certainly do know, that their services will be required no longer, they will make what they can out of the present.—*The Granger*, [illegible]

THE GRANGERS.

Second Day's Session of the Illinois State Grange.

Obnoxious Plow-Makers Placed on a Black-List.

Proceedings of the Iowa State Grange.

Committee Reports Made, and Officers Elected.

Manufacturing Interests of the Iowa Grangers.

The Grangers in Bloomington.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 10.—Delegates to the Illinois State Grange are still coming in. The State Secretary announced that there were 730 delegates in attendance. The State Master, being unable to preside, owing to indisposition, called the Hon. R. E. Logan, of Whiteside County, to the chair.

THE MORNING SESSION

was occupied by the presentation of resolutions, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

A BLACK-LIST OF PLOW-MAKERS.

The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, At a meeting of plow-manufacturers, lately held in Chicago, the following resolutions were passed and signed by the following manufacturers: *Resolved*, That we will sell no plows to Farmers' Clubs or the Granges, except at retail price, but recommend our agents in all localities to sell to parties wishing to buy largely for cash at rates as much reduced as the expenses incidental to doing business will permit, (signed) The Moline Plow Company, of Moline; Deere & Co., of Moline; Parlin & Orendorf, of Canton; S. & H. Smith & Co., of Pekin; L. D. Brewster & Co., of Peru; The Furst & Bradley Manufacturing Company, of Chicago; The St. Joseph Manufacturing Company, of Mishawaka; Mojerhoffer, Dent & Co., of Ottawa; Briggs & Enoch, of Rockford; T. Cummins & Co., of Dixon; F. K. Orvis & Co., of Dixon; Decatur Agricultural Works, of Decatur; R. Haney & Co., of Peoria; The Wier Plow Company, of Monmouth; The Emery Manufacturing Company, of Geneseo; John T. Walton, of Bloomington; Hapgood & Co., of St. Louis; The Monitor Company, of Minneapolis; and signed, conditionally, by Laraway, King & Co., of Minneapolis; Dauber, McKenny & Co., of Mankato;"

WHEREAS, We consider the above resolution as aimed directly at our Order, so as to compel us to buy from their agents and not from manufacturers; be it, therefore,

Resolved, By the Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry of the State of Illinois, and of the United States, that all members and purchasing agents of the Order are requested to buy no machinery of the above named manufacturers or their agents.

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEES.

The Master announced the following additional committees:

On County Organization—D. N. Foster, of Whiteside County; W. W. Tilton, of Lee; G. W. Orvine, of Champaign.

Finance—W. G. Cammett, E. Noble, of DeKalb; Joseph Burdett, of Peoria.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention proceeded at once to receive resolutions, introduced by members. Of those submitted, only two were of importance, and these are subjoined.

ARBITRATION, NOT LITIGATION.

Resolved, That the State Grange of Illinois earnestly request the subordinate Granges to adopt a by-law urging all members of the Order to settle all differences by arbitration, instead of litigation. Adopted.

EDITORS NOT AVAILABLE FOR OFFICE.

Resolved, That the election to responsible offices of Brothers who are editors, publishers, or proprietors of public journals has a tendency to weaken our influence as an organization.

GREETING TO IOWA BRETHREN.

The following dispatch was sent to the State Grange of Iowa:

STATE GRANGE OF ILLINOIS, }
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 10. }

To the Hon. A. B. Smedley, Master, and the Members of the State Grange of Iowa:

BROTHERS: Seven hundred strong, we send you a cordial greeting, and trust our mutual deliberations may result in great good to our Order. Allow us to congratulate you on the glorious success of our esteemed Order in your State, and may you be assured that we are coming, a hundred thousand more. Fraternally yours,

(Signed) ALONZO GOLDER,
In behalf of the Illinois State Grange.

ANOTHER COMMITTEE.

The Master then announced the following Committee:

Upon Mileage and Per Diem—D. S. Hancock, S. T. K. Prime, D. A. Dame.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Grange then took a recess until 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

Iowa State Grange.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 10.—The State Grange met at 10 o'clock this morning. By a resolution, the reports of officers submitted yesterday were authorized to be published.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

shows a tardiness in Granges in reporting their dues to the State officers, and suggests a reduction on dues to all subordinate Granges which will pay promptly.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

E. L. Devin, the State Treasurer, reports receipts from all sources of $18,080.79; expenditures, $7,683.67; balance in the Treasury, $10,397.12.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Executive Committee report that they have purchased the Warner harvester—the best made—for the purpose of manufacturing it at home; and say that the machine can be made for $100. The Committee concludes its report as follows: "Our order is now measurably cut loose from all combinations, and it now remains for us to demonstrate to the world the fact which we have so long claimed, that our order is able to devise ways and means for providing implements, and at very much reduced prices, to meet the demands of the farmers. We have now manufactured within the bounds of our own State almost all the implements used by the producing classes, and an opportunity is now offered us of manifesting our fidelity to principle by concentrating our strength within our own State, and upon given implements, the manufacturers of which are not only willing but desirous of entering into commercial relations with us.

STANDING COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

Standing Committees were appointed, consisting of one member from each Congressional District, on the National Financial Policy and on the Constitution and By-Laws; and of two from each district on the Harvester Contracts. The latter Committee is instructed to have the harvesters manufactured in the State, and in such localities as they may deem best for convenient shipment.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Grange, after some preliminary business, proceeded to the election of officers. Col. A. B. Smedley, the present Grand Master, was re-elected with little opposition. The other officers elected are as follows: Overseer, J. M. Dixon, Mahaska County; Lecturer, J. Wilkinson, Tama County; Steward, D. W. Franklin, of Webster County; Assistant Steward, I. I. Thacher, of Van Buren County; Treasurer, E. L. Devin, of Polk County; Chaplain General, W. Wilson, of Polk County; Secretary, N. W. Garretson, of Madison County; Gate-Keeper, D. E. Pickens, of Fremont County; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. A. B. Smedley; Ceres, Mrs. Spencer Day, of Marshall County; Pomona, Mrs. Cole, of Jasper County; Flora, Mrs. White, of Howard County.

MILEAGE.

By resolution, delegates to the State Grange were allowed mileage at 10 cents per mile one way, and $1.50 per diem during the session.

STATE AGENT.

In the evening, J. D. Whiteman was re-elected State Agent.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 10.—The State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry was occupied to-day almost exclusively in the election of officers for the ensuing year. The contest on nearly all of the offices was sharp and prolonged. The election was not concluded till 10 o'clock to-night. [illegible] Smedley was re-elected Master on the [illegible] ballot. The votes against him [illegible] scattering, Wilkinson, of Tama, getting [illegible] than any other opponent. The contest for Overseer was between J. M. Dixon, of [illegible], and N. W. Garretson, of Madison, [illegible] in the choice of Dixon. For Secretary, [illegible] long contest between J. G. H. Little, of Muscatine, and N. W. Garretson, of Madison, ending in the election of Little. The other officers were elected without opposition.

FINANCIAL.

Work Stopped by the Owners of the Minerva Blast Furnace in Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 10.—The Minerva blast furnace, located on the South Side in this city, shut down last night. The Minerva Company employ about 200 men, and do a very extensive business. The stringency of the times seems to have affected them, for the reason that the stock which they have manufactured in large quantities has been accumulating on their hands for a considerable time back. The railroads have been using old stock almost entirely, and consequently the mills have not found sale for their new material. Finding it difficult to obtain cash enough to pay their hands, the Company has issued notes as scrip. These, however, are personal notes, not made payable to order or bearer, and, being only evidences of debt, are of course useless to the men for purposes of trade. If the Company will agree to issue negotiable paper, it is probable that the men will return to work again at once. A meeting of the workmen is being held to-night, at which it is probable some definite arrangement will be made in regard to the difficulty. It would be a heavy burden to the city to have 200 more more men added to the number already out of employment.

The Outlook in and About Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 10.—There was a decided improvement visible in to-day's money market. The demand was light, and the supply of funds above an average, causing a decline in rates. Call loans were quoted at 6 per cent, and first-class commercial paper, for which there was a good demand, at 8 per cent.

MANUFACTURING.

The majority of the manufacturing establishments in the upper part of the city have resumed operations, running from full to half time, many with a full force of hands. Wages have been reduced 10 to 15 per cent. Twenty mills have started up again in Monayunk during the past week, and one of the largest manufacturers informed me to-day of his belief that all would be running by the beginning of the new year.

The California & Texas Construction Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 10.—Maj. Frank Bond, Vice-President of the California & Texas Construction Company, informed your correspondent this morning that the Company's creditors are perfectly satisfied with the proposed agreement, and that all have signed it save a few, whom he expects to hear from during the ensuing week.

The Howes & Macy Bankruptcy Case.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Howes & Macy filed through their counsel to-day, in the United States District Court, an answer to the petition of Alonzo B. Morgan, asking that they may be adjudicated bankrupts. They have requested for various reasons that an injunction be issued restraining plaintiffs from obtaining judgments or levying on any of the firm's property until certain suits now pending against them are settled. Judge Blatchford thought their reasons for asking this were so good that he granted it.

The Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis in Trouble—Its Probable Bankruptcy.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 10.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis Air-Line Railroad was held in New Albany to-day, to take steps to relieve the road from impending bankruptcy. The Committee appointed at the last meeting to visit Louisville creditors reported that they had proposed giving creditors the first-mortgage bonds of the Company in sufficient amount to satisfy claims, at an agreed price. The stockholders of the road showed no disposition to yield, and Mayor Jacobs, of Louisville, stated that although great interest was taken in the road, yet the people, having been unfortunate in railroad subsidies, they would not vote another dollar to help this enterprise. A motion instructing the Directors to make the best terms possible with the creditors, and recommitting the whole matter to them, prevailed. Some were in favor of letting the road go to sale. It is probable, from the present aspect of the case, that such will be the result. This seems to be the general belief.

Financial Matters in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—A suit has just been begun in the Supreme Court by Morris Culliver, plaintiff, against Drake Bros., brokers, to test the legality of the heavy interest charged by brokers on customers' balances.

A report was presented to the Cheap Transportation Association, yesterday, setting forth many impositions upon the producer and consumer practiced by railway managers, and pointing out the methods by which they can be remedied by the establishment of a national freight line from the East to the West, which shall reduce rates sufficiently to offer a compensation for the expense of maintaining and running it only. Enlarged canals, on which steam shall be used as a motive power, are among the expedients mentioned.

H. P. Herrick & Co., bankers and brokers, Exchange court, have suspended.

Legal-Tenders.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—Outstanding legal-tenders, $371,436,718.

CASUALTIES.

Loss of Life on the Lakes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 10.—Statistics compiled here show that the total loss of life on the Great Lakes this season from other than natural causes was 193, of which 169 resulted from drowning, 23 from accidents, and 1 from burning.

The City of Detroit Disaster.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 10.—The Supervising Inspector and the local Steamship Inspectors pronounce, as every way false, the report sent to Chicago papers that the propeller City of Detroit was unseaworthy. They say that she was in every respect in a thorough sea-going condition.

Frozen to Death.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 10.—A dispatch from Fort Bridger says: "A party of ladies and gentlemen who left Piedmont yesterday afternoon to attend a dance here last night, were lost, and their team becoming exhausted, the party camped, and one of them, H. M. Mitchell, the railroad agent and operator at Piedmont, started alone to find the fort and get aid, but was lost and frozen to death. The rest of the party, among them the wife of the deceased, arrived here safely this morning."

Accidentally Shot.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 10.—The latest fatal result of the accidental discharge of a gun occurred here this morning. A young son of Charles Hoff was placed in charge of a young baby, and, with his sister, 4 years old, they were sent up-stairs to play. While at play the little girl ran against a shelf on which a loaded gun was standing, knocking it down and throwing the gun to the floor, when it was discharged, the contents lodging in the girl's head, blowing the top of the skull completely off. The boy and the baby were uninjured.

Fatally Injured by a Horse-Power.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Dec. 8.—William D. Miner, of Riceville, Ia., was fatally injured on Friday last, by having his head caught in a horse-power which he was oiling. Several pieces of the frontal bone came out while the wound was being dressed.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10.—Steamships Pembroke and Pennsylvania, from New York, and Samaria, from Boston, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Arrived—Steamships Thuringia, from Hamburg, and Greece, from Liverpool.

BREST, Dec. 10.—Steamer St. Lawrence, from New York, has arrived.

IMPORTATION OF BIRDS.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10.—The Acclimatization Society this morning received $3,000 worth of birds from Germany, comprising many varieties never before brought to this country. They will be wintered in the Burnett woods and turned at large next spring.

GOOD TEMPLARS IN LA SALLE, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill, Dec. 10.—The Good Templars of this city performed a public initiation at their hall last evening, after which the Rev. W. H. Smith, pastor of the Methodist Church, delivered an eloquent address. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

First Annual Report of the Grain Inspectors.

Increased Expenses of the Office—Committee on Appeals.

Exhibits Showing the Work of the Year.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 10.—The annual report of Grain Inspector Harper, sent in over a month since, has not yet appeared in print. As it contains much valuable information I send it in full:

OCT. 31, 1873.

To the Hon. D. A. Brown, Chairman State Board of Railway and Warehouse Commissioners, Springfield:

DEAR SIR: In conforming to the requirements of the State Board of Railway and Warehouse Commissioners, my first annual report of the working and status of the State Grain Inspectors' Department of the City of Chicago is herewith submitted.

OLD AND NEW FEES.

Assuming charge of the department on the 8th day of April, 1873, I immediately found myself surrounded with embarrassing circumstances, and, at the close of the same month, the treasury of the Department was not only depleted, but an actual deficit of $2,153.86 existed. While the inspection of grain was yet under the auspices of the Board of Trade, the inspection fees were 30 cents a car for inspecting into elevators, and 50 cents per 1,000 bushels for inspecting out of elevators. These rates were adopted by the State, upon her assuming charge of the Inspection Department, but, in 1872, the rates were reduced to 25 cents a car for inspecting into elevators, and 40 cents per 1,000 bushels for inspecting out of elevators.

DELINQUENT FEES.

As the rates proved to be sufficient to create a small surplus fund, and as this department of the State Government is intended to be only self-sustaining, it was deemed justifiable to reduce the rates of inspection. Going back to the Board of Trade regime, as well as to the administration of my predecessor under the authority of the State, while a surplus fund was in the Treasury, and therefore the financial department easy financially, the practice of not vigorously urging the collection of fees was permitted to creep into the service. This practice was permitted to grow until parties representing about one-third of the shipments of grain from this port openly contended that they were obligated to pay the fees. It was while this was going on that the fees were reduced, and the eventual result is therefore very apparent. On April 30, 1873, this department was in debt $2,153.86, as before stated.

INCREASE OF CURRENT EXPENSES.

This season the current expenses of the department have been more than in previous years, in consequence of the addition of new railways,—the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul,—and also of the addition of six new elevators to the list of a year ago. While it may seem that these additional railways and elevators would increase the receipts of this department, in consequence of the enlarged facilities they open up in a greater ratio the expense they entail upon the department, the facts are the reverse, with the exception of some of the elevators.

And, in addition, the department has had to pay about $2,000 for the legal publication of the new rules for the grading of grain, which went into effect the 1st of July, 1873.

THE RESULTING DEFICIT.

The effect of the foregoing enumerated combinations has been to consume the surplus cash funds of the department, at a rate which the following exhibit will show:

On Dec. 2, 1872, the cash surplus on hand was $16,938.95; Jan. 1, 1873, $15,119.25; Feb. 1, $12,467.92; March 1, $9,694.83; April 1, $743.74; and May 1 (or April 30) the deficit of $2,153.86, as already given; and June 1, a deficit of $5,091.96; July 1, a deficit of $4,783.47; Aug. 1, a deficit of $2,460.15; Sept. 1, a deficit of $1,874.08.

It is but proper, however, to state that this deficit was created to the amount of $1,666.98 in consequence of my predecessor retaining $874.98 for his salary for the months of April, May, and June, 1873; and $792 as pay for the services of a horse, he considering the same to be proper and just charges against the department; but as your Board did not approve them, you instituted a suit for the recovery to the State of that amount, which suit is now pending.

INCREASE OF RATES.

While the surplus cash fund of the department was being consumed under the reduced rates of inspection and the increased expenses of the department, uncollected bills accumulated in consequence of the practice already referred to, so that on April 30, 1873, there were outstanding fees to the amount of $15,160. With no immediate prospect of making collections to relieve the embarrassments of the department, under date of Aug. 12, 1873, I recommended that your Board increase the inspection fees 5 cents a car for inspecting into elevators, and 10 cents a thousand bushels for inspecting out of elevators, which you concurred in, and the increased rates went into effect Aug. 22, 1873.

SUITS FOR OUTSTANDING FEES.

On the 25th of July, 1873, upon the order of your Board, I instituted suits against some of the delinquents for inspection fees, and obtained a judgment in each case, but they were all appealed, and some of them are now pending in the Circuit Court and some in the Superior Court.

COMMITTEE ON APPEALS.

The Committee of Appeals, consisting of John R. Brinsley, John P. Reynolds, and Henry C. Ranney, was appointed by your Board in pursuance of an act approved April 15, 1873, in force July 1, 1873, but Sept. 10, 1873, T. T. Gurney was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Committee which was caused by the resignation of Henry C. Ranney.

The functions of the Committee of Appeals are "in all matters involving doubt on the part of the Inspector as to the proper inspection of any lot of grain, or in case any owner, consignee, or shipper of grain, or any warehouse manager, shall be dissatisfied with the decision of the Chief Inspector, or any assistant Inspector, an appeal may be made to said Committee of Appeals, and the decision of a majority of said Committee shall be final."

ITS WORK.

To this date, appeals have been taken upon seventy-eight cars. The Inspector was confirmed upon forty-three cars, and the grade was raised upon thirty-five cars.

The seventy-eight cars upon which appeals have been taken are quite insignificant when compared with the 90,000 cars of grain and the 6,000,000 bushels in canal-boats that have been received and inspected since the Committee of Appeals was established.

CANAL CORN.

At the opening of navigation upon the Illinois and Michigan Canal last spring, the "winter-shelled" corn commenced arriving. It came forward in a damp and soft condition, for which reason a large proportion of it was graded "rejected."

MANY INTERESTED PARTIES

thought at the time that the inspection was too rigid, and that more or less injustice ensued; but the "hot corn" panic here in June confirmed the correctness of grading of that grain.

But later in the season, corn came forward, from the canal included, in good condition. Very little, however, was graded No. 1, in consequence of damaged grains, the result of "crib damage."

THE WHEAT CROP.

The present crop of wheat is immensely large, and is of excellent quality. A great deal of this grain that has been received and graded No. 2, was good enough for No. 1, if it had come forward clean. The importance of having all kinds of grain come forward in as clean and attractive a condition as possible, cannot be too strongly urged upon producers and country shippers.

On the morning of Sept. 7, the Fulton Elevator, of 200,000 bushels capacity, together with 100,000 bushels corn and 7,000 bushels oats, were destroyed by fire.

ADDITIONAL EMPLOYES.

I would respectfully suggest the appointment of one man for each elevator during the active shipping season, for the purpose of making a record of the number of each car and the kind of grain it contains, that goes into elevators; said record to be returned to the Warehouse Registrar daily, so that it can be absolutely determined in that department what cars, as well as their contents, go into elevators. During the dull season, the Third Assistant, or House Inspector, can make this report at all of the smaller elevators.

FURTHER LEGISLATION.

I respectfully suggest that some further legislation be had to the end that your Board should have power to designate three additional men who may be called upon to act upon the Committee of Appeals, when one or two, or all, of the members of said Committee may be absent.

THE EXHIBITS.

Exhibit "A," which accompanies this report, shows the monthly receipts and disbursements of the department, and also the total for the year ending Oct. 31, 1873. The disbursements, as shown upon this exhibit, includes an item for office repairs and improvements, which, of course, cannot be properly considered as regular current expenses.

Exhibit "B" shows the amount of inspection charged each month, and the amount collected of same. As will be observed, the greatest shortage in collections during my administration is upon April and May, the first two months of my administration. As for October, a considerable portion of the shortage as appears upon the exhibit will yet be collected, but the necessity of closing this report precludes further collections being reported.

Exhibit "C" shows the amount of grain inspected, and the cost of the inspection for the year.

Exhibit "D" shows the number of cars and boats of grain inspected for each month of the year, and the total for the year.

Exhibit "E" shows the amount of each kind of grain in store on the last Saturday in each month of the year.

Exhibit "F" shows the number of bushels of grain inspected on deliveries from elevators, for each month of the year, and the total for the year.

Exhibit "G" shows the storage capacity of the grain elevators of the city to be 13,525,000 bushels, and an additional capacity of 1,700,000 bushels will soon be completed by the erection of two new elevators, which are now under contract. This will give a total elevator capacity of 15,225,000 bushels.

Paper "H" is a copy of the rules governing the inspection of grain in the State of Illinois, adopted by your Board, which went into effect Aug. 22, 1873.

GROWING POPULARITY OF THE INSPECTION.

I can confidently state that the present system of State grain inspection is rapidly growing in favor, in consequence of which a strong pressure is being brought to bear to have the system extended to Peoria, Fulton and Joliet, which are now excluded from the benefits of the system in consequence of the "cities of 100,000 population" clause. Not only is the system growing in favor in our own State, but it has attracted the attention of Philadelphia and New York, in consequence of the benefits that could be made to accrue to the grain trade of the East.

In conclusion of this, my first annual report, I cannot refrain from expressing my sympathy for the great loss your Board has recently sustained in the death of Col. H. D. Cook. Very respectfully,

WM. H. HARPER, Chief Inspector.

"A."

Statement showing the cash receipts and disbursements of the Grain Inspection Department of the City of Chicago for each month of the year, ending Oct. 31, 1873:

Date.	Receipts.	Disbursements: Registration.	Inspection.	Total.
Nov., 1872	$9,234.33	$1,057.44	$4,739.22	$5,796.66
Dec., 1872	4,270.74	981.28	5,109.16	6,090.44
Jan., 1873	2,567.86	1,076.84	4,142.35	5,219.19
Feb., 1873	2,352.34	969.48	4,155.95	5,125.43
March, 1873	2,803.18	934.22	4,131.05	5,065.27
April, 1873	2,289.46	940.66	4,196.11	5,136.77
May, 1873	1,788.13	956.41	3,719.82	4,676.23
June, 1873	4,956.96	762.23	3,886.19	4,648.42
July, 1873	7,529.15	936.93	4,268.90	5,205.83
Aug., 1873	6,728.45	899.78	5,295.74	5,195.52
Sept., 1873	17,303.42	1,247.50	5,783.63	7,031.13
Oct., 1873	10,307.23	1,086.87	3,999.88	5,086.75
Total	$72,081.20	$11,849.64	$53,428.00	$65,277.64

"B."

Statement showing the amount of inspection fees charged each month, and the amount collected of same for the year ending Oct. 31, 1873:

Date.	Amount charged.	Amount collected.
November, 1872	$ 4,906.54	$ 4,175.20
December, 1872	2,704.38	2,515.60
January, 1873	2,529.34	2,354.74
February, 1873	2,956.68	2,801.78
March, 1873	2,604.41	2,277.91
April, 1873	2,496.13	1,741.25
May, 1873	5,428.30	4,068.97
June, 1873	7,790.43	7,342.05
July, 1873	7,896.22	7,601.95
August, 1873	11,615.01	11,485.77
September, 1873	14,297.47	13,981.02
October, 1873	12,604.60	11,670.01
Total	$77,829.51	$72,001.25

"C."

Statement showing the amount of grain inspected and the cost of inspection for the year ending Oct. 31, 1873:

Inspected into store: No. of cars.	No. of boats	Bushels of grain.	Amount inspected from store.	Total No. of bushels inspected.	Cost of inspection.
159,541	1,279	69,185,707	66,543,799	135,729,506	$54,098.53

"D."

Statement showing the number of cars and boats of grain inspected, together with estimated bushels for each month of the year ending Oct. 31, 1873:

Date.	No. cars.	No. boats	Total.
November, 1872	9,279	34	3,862,521
December, 1872	8,009	.....	3,139,410
January, 1873	8,553	.....	3,313,420
February, 1873	10,408	.....	4,135,712
March, 1873	6,843	.....	2,640,780
April, 1873	3,302	69	1,732,770
May, 1873	7,737	86	3,690,450
June, 1873	17,754	109	7,654,230
July, 1873	15,947	176	7,185,580
August, 1873	25,712	276	11,330,368
September, 1873	27,644	305	12,091,800
October, 1873	18,353	224	8,408,666
Total	159,541	1,279	69,185,707

The total number of bushels of each kind of grain was: Wheat, 19,076,686; corn, 36,930,908; oats, 8,723,821; rye, 1,025,900; barley, 3,428,392.

"E."

Statement showing the amount of each kind of grain in store on the last Saturday of each month for the year ending Oct. 31, 1873:

Date.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.	Total.
Nov. 30, 1872	445,075	589,521	591,968	137,647	271,572	2,035,783
Dec. 28, 1872	1,019,555	1,410,110	804,022	190,127	300,536	3,724,350
Jan. 25, 1873	1,443,379	3,122,944	1,104,897	248,101	324,523	6,243,844
Feb. 22, 1873	2,020,754	5,040,106	1,489,965	301,497	396,118	9,248,442
March 29, 1873	2,416,631	5,998,581	1,746,191	302,110	301,453	10,759,966
April 26, 1873	2,049,448	5,713,311	1,725,734	289,981	177,377	9,955,851
May 31, 1873	375,260	3,895,759	1,393,191	220,755	68,600	5,954,565
June 28, 1873	625,355	3,600,569	1,266,704	99,056	49,900	5,641,584
July 26, 1873	396,260	2,790,108	730,324	56,562	33,217	4,006,471
Aug. 30, 1873	1,362,197	3,382,841	692,583	95,431	100,449	5,633,503
Sept. 27, 1873	1,500,584	5,202,814	826,152	135,178	503,917	8,168,645
Oct. 25, 1873	621,125	2,363,844	378,038	80,588	525,810	3,970,405

"F."

Statement showing the number of bushels of grain inspected on delivery from elevators for each month of the year ending Oct. 31, 1873:

Date.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.	Total.
November, 1872	1,587,276	2,365,955	683,178	100,032	943,681	[illegible]
December, 1872	335,677	130,587	196,436	32,810	324,096	1,019,616
January, 1873	236,391	112,511	104,296	23,769	231,841	708,808
February, 1873	270,690	201,402	77,892	31,169	175,566	757,719
March, 1873	370,431	857,321	118,388	24,922	270,244	1,641,[illegible]
April, 1873	683,152	1,035,359	495,270	25,093	159,[illegible]	2,403,[illegible]
May, 1873	2,312,531	3,703,277	1,185,080	122,741	103,[illegible]	7,436,[illegible]
June, 1873	1,337,107	4,534,765	1,521,441	215,223	31,471	7,630,[illegible]
July, 1873	1,323,398	5,684,440	1,234,193	51,261	28,037	8,371,[illegible]
August, 1873	2,188,901	6,075,758	800,833	142,345	32,689	9,341,[illegible]
September, 1873	5,133,513	3,376,470	567,115	170,358	341,455	9,588,911
October, 1873	3,521,564	6,184,031	1,464,699	143,262	767,693	12,081,[illegible]
Total	18,280,631	34,285,417	8,483,801	1,032,951	3,410,998	66,543,799

"G."

Statement showing the storage capacity of the grain-elevators in the City of Chicago.

Name of elevator.	Operators.	Capacity.
Central "A"	J. & E. Buckingham	1,000,000
Central "B"	J. & E. Buckingham	1,600,000
Rock Island "A"	Flint, Thompson & Co.	750,000
Rock Island "B"	Flint, Thompson & Co.	1,250,000
C., B. & Q. "A"	Armour, Dole & Co.	1,250,000
C., B. & Q. "B"	Armour, Dole & Co.	850,000
City	Geo. Armour & Co.	1,250,000
Union	Geo. Armour & Co.	700,000
Northwestern	Geo. Armour & Co.	600,000
Illinois River	Geo. Armour & Co.	200,000
Galena	Munger, Wheeler & Co.	800,000
Air Line	Munger, Wheeler & Co.	800,000
Hough's	R. M. & O. S. Hough	1,250,000
National	Vincent, Nelson & Co.	1,000,000
Danville	Simons & Runyon	275,000
Total		13,525,000
1 under construct'n		1,500,000
1 under construct'n		200,000

RAILROAD NEWS.

Eastern Railroads and the Pass System—Arguments Against Abolition—A Dividend, and How It was Raised.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—The free pass system on railroads seems destined to receive some overhauling in this State, even if it is not seriously altered. At the recent meeting of the Old Colony Railway the question came up, and the Directors expressed their perfect willingness to abolish the whole system if the stockholders would only say the word. This they were not ready do, however.

To-day the question came up in the Boston & Maine Railroad meeting. The Superintendent said he should be glad to be relieved of the labor. The President and Directors would be glad to see the system done away with, but it was a risky experiment. One stockholder told how a man had been refused a pass, and went to the Eastern Road, got it, and gave that road $3,000 worth of freight in less than a week. This seemed to appal the stockholders. They hesitated, and the whole matter was tabled.

In the course of the debate, on a motion to issue a loan of $2,000,000, it came out that the road had borrowed money to pay its last semi-annual dividend of $240,000, some of it at 9 per cent. This road has recently completed an alliance with the Grand Trunk, which bids fair to be of signal advantage to it.

The Demand in Milwaukee for an Improvement in Transportation Facilities.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 10.—The Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce of this city, to confer with the agents of the different freight lines leading out of this city, made the following report at the noon Board to-day:

That, pursuant to notice, a meeting was held, at which the agents aforesaid were present. The delay in loading cars was represented as occurring on the tracks to the Milwaukee and St. Paul elevators. The General Freight Agent of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, who was present, stated that the road was doing all in its power to facilitate business; but your Committee could get no information as to any future changes in the switching or loading, nor whether there was likely to be any further improvement upon the present slow rate of handling cars for Eastern shipment. Your Committee are of opinion that by a better system of loading and unloading cars than at present exists, the shipments from this city might be largely increased.

JAMES KEELER,
WM. P. MCLAREN,
CHAS. P. JONES.

A Call to Be Made Upon the Management of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad—A Search After a Credit Mobilier.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 10.—The rumored existence of fraud in the management of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, similar to that recently unearthed in the management of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Road, has at last culminated in a call for a meeting of the citizens of Empire Township, McLean County, to discuss what is best to be done, and, possibly, to appoint a committee to visit the general offices of the road, and make a thorough investigation of the matter.

Freight and Ticket Agent of the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 10.—George L. Carman, of this city, has been appointed General Freight and Ticket Agent of the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, with headquarters at Peoria. This position was made vacant by the recent resignation of Mr. J. A. Grier.

Railroad Elections.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 10.—The Board of Directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to-day unanimously re-elected J. W. Garratt President for the ensuing year, this being his sixteenth term. In the absence of Mr. Garratt in Europe, John King, Jr., was unanimously elected President pro tem.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—At the annual election of the stockholders of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company the following-named Directors were elected for the ensuing year: Lloyd Aspinwall, J. H. Fay, Lawrence Wells, W. H. Upson, John Tod, T. Ross, Henry E. Parsons, W. W. McFarland, James R. Hodgkins, A. Hegewisch, Adam S. Hewitt, J. H. Deveraux, and Reuben Hitchcock.

Southern Tunnel Project.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 10.—The Trustees of the Southern Railroad to-day opened bids for the construction of the Kings' Mountain Tunnel in Lincoln County, Tenn., on the line of the Southern Railroad. The tunnel is 4,000 feet long, through limestone and sandstone rock. The indications are, that several bids have come under $200,000 for the complete work. The exact result of the bids is not made public yet, and the contract will not be awarded for several days.

Roads Leased by the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad.

Atchison (Kan.) Champion, Dec. 6.

Information reached the *Champion* office yesterday that the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad had been extending its complicated network of railroads through the West and Southwest until it had the strongest and most profitable combination there was. After careful inquiry and examination it was ascertained that an elaborately drawn up paper leasing the Missouri River Railroad, Leavenworth, Atchison & Northwestern Railroad, Boonville Extension of the Osage Valley & Southern Kansas Railroad, Lexington & St. Louis Railroad, and St. Louis, Lawrence & Denver Railroad all to the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, for a consideration of $7,000,000 per annum, and for a period of 999 years, was filed in the office of our County Register.

POLITICAL.

Colored Men's National Civil Rights Convention.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Louisiana delegation to the National Civil Rights Convention, accompanied by Senator West, called to-day on the President, who, in response to an address thanking him for the care and attention which he had given to the colored people of Louisiana, said that he would always endeavor to secure to the colored man all the rights which should accompany his enfranchisement. Certain rights were still withheld, but he hoped that ere long they would find themselves in full possession of all the legal privileges which belong to freemen. He did not know what Congress would do in the matter, but he thought that it was likely that body would, at its present session, pass some Civil Rights bill, and that if such bill is defeated it will probably be because some extreme measures will be urged by a person claiming to be a particular friend of the colored man. After a general hand-shaking, the delegation took their leave.

The Convention organized to-day by the election of ex-Governor Pinchback as President. Col. Robert Harmon was appointed chairman of the committee to wait on President Grant and ascertain at what time it would be convenient for him to receive the Convention in a body.

The California Senatorship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 10.—Twenty-four of the regular Republican members of the Legislature met in caucus on Senatorial matters at Sacramento last night, but accomplished nothing. Booth's friends say that he is gaining strength daily. The Opposition cannot find an available candidate to run against him.

New Hampshire State Temperance Nominations.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 10.—The State Temperance Convention to-day adopted strong prohibitory resolutions, and nominated Dr. John Blackman for Governor, and David Heald for Railroad Commissioner.

OHIO COUNTY AUDITORS.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 10.—The State Convention of the County Auditors met in this city to-day. A committee was appointed to report on a proposition to tax Pullman palace cars. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: For President, John T. Matthews, of Wayne County; Vice-President, J. B. Humphrey, Hamilton County; Treasurer, E. A. Lee, Stark County; Secretary, Asa Jenkins, Clinton County.

CRIME.

The Murder of Richard Boettcher in St. Louis.

Further Developments in the Case—Statement of Cronenbold.

Other Criminal Matters.

The Murder in St. Louis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10.—The deliberate killing of Richard Boettcher by Benjamin Franklin Cronenbold, son of Judge Cronenbold, formerly of the St. Louis County Court, is probably the most sensational murder ever committed in St. Louis. The Judge died about a year ago, leaving his family in possession of the comfortable sum of $150,000. Boettcher was engaged by young Cronenbold some months ago, at a German emigration office, to act in the capacity of coachman to the family. The coachman soon became influential in the family circle, and won the affections of the daughter—Miss Cora Cronenbold. The son favored another suitor named Weber. A private marriage between Boettcher and the young lady was quietly arranged a few days ago, at which the brother and rejected lover unexpectedly appeared, and the ceremonies were brought to a sudden termination by the latter's shooting Boettcher in the leg. From this moment, Cronenbold seems to have fully determined to take Boettcher's life, and he laid in wait for him on all occasions. Suspecting yesterday that he would be at the family residence, he waited for him there, and when he came he killed him in the manner which he himself describes, as follows in a conversation with a reporter:

THE MURDERER'S STATEMENT.

Reporter—Did you mean to kill him?

Cronenbold—I did; yes. Boettcher was removed to the hospital the night he was shot in the leg, I think; anyway, he went away from the house. Saturday he came back when I was away from home, and saw mother and Cora. I heard of it when I returned, and I determined to lay in wait for him. He didn't come Sunday nor Monday, but to-day he came and I was home. The first I knew of his presence in the house was the sound of his voice in mother's or Cora's room. Their rooms adjoin, and are on the east side of the house. I was in my room—it used to be father's and is on the west side. I heard him and Cora and mother talking, and then I went down into the dining-room, on the floor below. I waited in the hall and the dining-room, and presently I heard mother's step on the stairs, and I went out. Boettcher was standing in the porch. I started for him, but mother and Cora caught me, and he ran. Breaking away from them, I followed him across Chippewa street, around a fenced inclosure on the corner, and then into a florist's garden.

Cronenbold here made out a diagram of the locality for the reporter, and, as he handed the paper and pencil back, said:

Then he ran north across Chippewa street, and around the lot, turning west. He crossed Grand avenue, and ran south to the florist's house on the corner. Just as he was jumping over the gate I fired, but I don't think I hit him. He ran around the west side of the house to the rear, and I followed. I caught him there, and, standing about fifteen steps from him, fired. I don't know how many shots I fired, or how many hit him; but I kept firing till he ran around me to the front of the house. I ran after him and saw him fall.

As he told this story, Cronenbold pointed out the positions on the diagram. After this he went on as follows:

I left him there, and went home. I met mother. She and Cora had heard the shooting. Mother asked, "Did you hit him?" I made no reply, but turned away from her. Cora felt awfully bad, and screamed terribly. I locked up the pistol in a book-case in my room. It was a Whitney pistol, and I bought it Sunday, on the corner of Marion street and Carondelet avenue. Then I hitched up the horse and buggy and drove over to the residence of my uncle, Charles Cronenbold, on Carondelet avenue. He was not there, but I told his servant William what I had done, and he went to a grocery-store near by for my uncle. When my uncle came in, I told him about it, and then I started for our store, No. 1515 Carondelet avenue.

THE INQUEST.

The greatest interest was manifested in the inquest on Boettcher's body, held to-day. The only point to be decided at the trial will be the question of justification. Cronenbold claims that Boettcher seduced his sister, but it is also said that he himself seduced a handsome servant girl in his family, which somewhat vitiates his plea to consideration on that score. To get him out of the last complication he was sent to Europe some months ago, and it is not long since he returned.

To the Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 10.—Further developments regarding the murder of Richard Boettcher by young Cronenbold, yesterday, are to the effect that Boettcher had seduced Miss Cronenbold; that their marriage was favored by Mrs. Cronenbold on this account, and that the son murdered Boettcher to avenge the wrong done to his sister. Boettcher was a Prussian, 35 years old, and has been employed by Mrs. Cronenbold as a coachman, and man-of-all-work about the house, and is alleged to have won the affections of Miss Cronenbold and effected her ruin last summer during the absence of young Cronenbold in Europe. Miss Cronenbold was only 16 years old, and her brother 22 years old.

Prize-Fighter Allen's Latest Benefit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 10.—The acquittal of Allen and his companions, charged with breach of peace in pursuing Hogan through the streets of this city on Sunday, howling after him like demons, is regarded in respectable circles as disgraceful.

The Pittsburgh Water Bond Frauds.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 10.—John Ross, late Secretary of the Water Commissioners, through whom half a million of bonds were unlawfully hypothecated in Philadelphia to bolster up a failing bank, was before the Financial Committee to-day, but refused to testify, and is under arrest for contempt. The investigation is gradually bringing to light the circumstances of the affair, and will probably implicate a number of parties outside of the city officers.

A Raid on Utah Mining Swindlers.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 10.—John N. Whitney, a prominent mining operator, was arrested yesterday and taken East on a requisition from the Governor of Michigan, on a charge of fraud in the sale of the Eureka Mine. Requisitions are here from the Governors of other States for Utah mining swindlers.

The Notorious Irving Receives a Six-Years' Sentence.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—J. T. Irving, the self-accused Nathan murderer, has been sentenced to seven years and six months' confinement in the Sing Sing Prison, on a charge of burglary.

RELIGIOUS.

Presbyterian Missionary Convention in Peoria.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 10.—The Missionary Convention closed its exercises and labors this evening. This forenoon was devoted to discussion of important questions bearing directly on the subject of foreign missions. A number of well-known ministers from Central Illinois, including J. R. Reasoner, of Elmwood; J. A. Cornelison, of Washington; J. F. Magill, of Lewiston, and others, took part in the debate, which was closely followed by the audience. This afternoon Mrs. Sarah J. Rhea, of Persia, gave an exceedingly interesting and eloquent lecture on the subject of missionary work, and woman's part therein. The Rev. Robert Lemington, of Brazil, and the Rev. F. W. Johnson, of India, addressed the meeting this evening. In point of attendance and interest the Convention has been a decided success.

MILWAUKEE ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 10.—The printers of the city have inaugurated a movement for the celebration of Franklin's birthday.

Mr. A. M. Wilkins has taken charge of the elevators in this city owned by the St. Paul Railroad Company.

A new Sunday paper is to be issued in this place, in a week or two, by some enterprising types, on whom the late melancholy death of the Sunday *Sentinel* seems to have made no impression. It is said that each purchaser of a paper is to get a beer ticket gratis. Undoubtedly the paper will pay on this plan.

Capt. Evans, of the revenue cutter Andrew Johnson, has been put on the "detached service" list, and is awaiting orders to the South Atlantic squadron.

DRY GOODS.

IT PAYS
TO TRADE
ON THE
West Side
WITH
CARSON,
PIRIE & CO.,
MADISON & PEORIA-STS.,
WILL OFFER THIS WEEK

Another Lot of these astonishing Dress Goods at almost

ONE-THIRD FORMER PRICES.

Great Bargains in all classes of Merinos, Cashmeres, Serges, Empress Cloths, Poplins, etc.

Special Bargains in Black Alpacas and all other classes of Black Goods.

Black Silks at a Sacrifice.

Cheapest Cloak Velvets in America.

School Shawls, 2 yards square, $1 each.

Shoulder Shawls from 25 cents upwards.

Paisley Shawls greatly reduced.

Bleached Cottons at interesting prices.

Special Reductions on Towelings, Table Linens, Quilts, and Housekeeping Goods.

A line of excellent Dark Cassimeres, men's wear, reduced from $1.50, $1.65, and $1.75 to $1 per yard.

Hundreds of Other Special Bargains at

COR. MADISON & PEORIA-STS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY BARGAINS
IN
Fine Laces, Embroideries, Initial Hdkfs., Blk. Thread and Guipure Capes for Velvet Cloaks, with Trimming Laces, all widths, to match; Pointe and Applique Hdkfs., Collars, and made-up Sleeves; a choice assortment of Blk. Thread Barbes, Veils, Coiffures; Applique and Valenciennes Laces; Applique Lace Tidies; Crochet Tidies; new Rufflings; Collarettes, and Fancy Fr. Embroidered Sets, and other elegant and useful articles for HOLIDAY GIFTS, at specially low prices.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
106, 108 & 110 State-st.
60 & 62 Washington-st.

LACES.

LACES.
Great Reduction in Lace Goods,
SUITABLE FOR
Holiday Presents.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Will offer, on Monday, Dec. 8, Special Bargains in LACE GOODS, consisting of Point Gaze, Point Applique, Point de Paris, and Valenciennes Sets, at prices much below cost of importation.

Point Gaze, Point Applique, Point de Paris, and Valenciennes Trimming Laces, Collars, Hdkfs., Sleeves, Barbes, Coiffures, Capes, Sashes, &c., at corresponding reduction from former prices.

Our entire stock of Black Thread, Guipure, Yak, and Beaded Trimming Laces marked at prices not half their value.

Novelties in Ties, Jabots, Collarettes, our own importation, in new and choice designs, all well adapted for the Holiday Season.

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Helmbold's Buchu.

The only reliable medicine for diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs. A perfect diuretic, the long-continued use of which by the people of this country, for the last twelve years, has fully established its reputation as the best remedy for these diseases known.

It is one of the few medicines that have stood the test of time. It has true and genuine merit. Beware of counterfeits. The genuine has Helmbold's private proprietary stamp.

Premature Loss of the Hair,

which is so common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handfuls, and has never failed to arrest its decay, and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is at the same time unrivalled as a dressing for the hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days. For sale by druggists everywhere.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10.

Money is now in good supply in this market at 10 per cent on collaterals, for thirty and sixty days. On demand loans with good collaterals it could be had at 8, or even 7, per cent.

New York exchange is growing more abundant from day to day, and is now quotable at 25c per $1,000 discount for sales between banks.

There is a large volume of currency going to the country in payment for grain and hogs, and the decline in the price of exchange indicates that currency will soon be flowing from New York to the West.

The report comes more uniformly from all parts of the country, and also from all classes of money-lenders in this city, that the supply of loanable funds is increasing. The swell in prices of Western products in the last two weeks is evidently due to the fact that money has been coming out of its hiding-places and seeking investment. The advance of prices is in no considerable degree due to the expectation of war, or of inflation of the currency. The war-cloud has been dissipated, and, as for the prospect of inflation, it could not have had much influence in the recent rise of prices, as is shown by the fact that gold remains just about where it was two weeks ago.

The New York money market at this time last year was oppressed by the great load of railroad bonds which were then being carried by speculating bankers, and on which they were borrowing money from day to day to keep their schemes afloat, in the hope of negotiating the bonds in Europe. An enormous mass of this kind of collateral, which was absorbing the loanable funds of Eastern cities a year ago, has been thrown entirely out of the market, and whatever money there is now, seeks some more legitimate investment. United States bonds and railroad stocks have all advanced largely in the last few weeks, though railroad stocks are still under the general cloud of discredit resulting from the numerous frauds in management and defaults of interest on bonds, and it will probably be a long time before they reach the prices at which they stood before the panic. This seems to be the general impression, the result of which is that Western products are about the only thing which have offered much inducement for the investment of capital during the past week or so. The rise in prices of these, however, has been so large and so rapid that it is reasonable to expect there will be a movement before long to realize profits, with its attendant temporary reaction of prices.

The following shows the prices of some of the leading railway stocks in the midst of the panic, on Sept. 30, as compared with the prices of to-day:

	Sept. 30.	Dec. 10.
New York Central & Hudson	86	95⅞
Lake Shore	67	75⅞
Northwestern	38	58⅞
Rock Island	83	99
Pacific Mail	29	38⅞
Milwaukee & St. Paul	27	40
Western Union Telegraph	55	73
Wabash	41	53
Union Pacific	19	31⅞
Ohio & Mississippi	26	30⅞

Since Oct. 14, United States bonds have risen, on the average, 5 per cent. On that day 1881s were 113, now 118⅛; five-twenties of 1862, then 106, are now 111⅛; five-twenties of 1864, then 106⅛, are now 114⅛; five-twenties of 1865, then 107, are now 114⅛; five-twenties of 1867, then 111¼, are now 117⅝; ten-forties, then 105⅛, are now 111⅛; currency 6s, then 109, now 111⅛.

SENATOR MORRILL'S BILL FOR SPECIE RESUMPTION.

Senator Morrill's bill, introduced yesterday to authorize the issue of $200,000,000 of new 5-20 —— years, 6 per cent gold interest bonds, to be sold for coin, and the coin applied to the redemption of greenbacks, is by no means a new plan. It was advocated by the Hon. Robert J. Walker six or seven years ago, and is a plain, straightforward, businesslike proposition, such as would naturally be suggested by the necessities of the case. But of late years we have had so many cunningly-devised, double-barreled, universal-joint, back-action plans for redemption got up by men who foolishly assumed that anything to accomplish so great an object as specie resumption must necessarily be complicated and involved, that people have been weaned from simple measures like this, and the effect has been to exaggerate the difficulties and dangers of resumption. Senator Morrill's bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to begin the redemption of greenbacks in gold at par on Jan. 1, 1875, and directs him to issue and sell for par in gold at any time after Oct. 1, 1874, the $200,000,000 of new bonds, and hold the proceeds of the sale for the redemption of the greenbacks. There is no doubt that resumption by this plan would be easy, and that long before the specified date of Jan. 1, 1875, gold and greenbacks would be permanently at par. There would be no necessity for putting the time so far off, if it were not that it is deemed expedient to give the National Banks a year to prepare. We do not believe that much preparation would be found necessary, because it would not necessarily follow that there should be any important contraction of greenbacks, and, if there was not, the banks would have no more trouble in redeeming their notes in greenbacks at par than they would in greenbacks at 81 cents gold on the dollar, as now. Senator Morrill's bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to reissue at his discretion any or all of the greenbacks so redeemed in gold. This would prevent any more contraction of the greenbacks than was found necessary, and would permit the Treasury Department to keep as many greenbacks in circulation as was required for the business of the country, and to afford a means of redemption for bank notes, until the banks were able to redeem exclusively in specie, if that were ever found expedient.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	118	118⅛@118⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '62	111⅜	111⅞
U. S. 5-20s of '64	114	114⅛
U. S. 5-20s of '65	114⅛	114⅛@115⅛
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	117	117⅛@117⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	117⅜	118⅛
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	117⅛	@117⅛
10-40s	110⅛	111⅛@111⅜
U. S. 5s (new issue)	110⅛	110⅜@111⅛
U. S. currency 6s	110⅜	@111⅛
Gold (full weight)	108⅛	109⅛
Gold coupons	108⅛	109⅛
Eastern exchange (counter rates)	....	Par.
Gold exchange	....	109⅛
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	....	108⅞@109⅜

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Money easy at 6@7, and loaned chiefly at the latter figure.

Sterling was firm at 108⅜ for 60-day and 109⅜ for sight.

The customs receipts were $319,000.

Gold was weak, closing at 109⅛, after selling at 109⅜@109⅛.

Loans were at 6@7, and 7 gold.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $233,000.

The clearings were $23,000,000.

Governments were firm.

State bonds were quiet, but stronger.

On the Stock Exchange, the day opened with wild speculation. The volume of business was immense, and prices advanced ⅛@3 per cent, chiefly in low-priced stocks. In the afternoon, owing to the heavy realizations and telegrams from Washington relative to the resumption of specie payments, the market became weak. The early improvement was nearly all lost, and prices left off generally at the lowest point of the day. The principal features were Union Pacific, Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, Pacific Mail, St. Paul, Wabash, Northwestern, Ohios, Western Union, Lake Shore, and New York Central. Erie declined 2 per cent, partly in sympathy with the London market. It was reported that an Erie speculator in London was in trouble. Stock sales between 10 and 2 o'clock amounted to 226,000 shares, of which 30,000 were Western Union, 54,000 Union Pacific, 17,000 Wabash, 28,000 Pacific Mail, 7,000 Ohios, 20,000 St. Paul, 12,000 Hannibal & St. Joe, 13,000 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, and 10,000 Northwestern.

Sterling—109⅛.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	118	Coupons, '67	117⅜
Coupons, '62	111⅜	Coupons, '68	117⅜
Coupons, '64	114⅛	10-40s	111
Coupons, '65	114⅛	Currency 6s	111
Coupons, '65 (new)	117⅛	New 5s	110⅜

STATE BONDS

Missouris	92⅜	Virginias, old	41
Tennessees, old	78	North Carolinas, old	25
Tennessees, new	77⅜	North Carolinas, new	15
Virginias, new	40		

STOCKS.

Canton	67	St. Paul pfd	64
Western Union	73	Wabash	53⅜
Quicksilver	27⅜	Wabash pfd	70
Adams Express	94	Ft. Wayne	89
Wells Fargo	70	Terre Haute	8
American Express	58⅜	Terre Haute pfd	29
United States Ex	58⅜	Chicago & Alton	99⅜
Pacific Mail	39⅜	Chicago & Alton pfd	104
New York Central	95⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	30⅜
Erie	43⅜	C., C. & C.	71⅜
Erie pfd	69⅜	C., B. & Q.	95
Harlem	121	Lake Shore	75⅜
Harlem pfd	120	Indiana Central	26⅜
Michigan Central	73	Illinois Central	99
Pittsburgh & Ft. W.	84⅜	Union Pacific stock	31
Northwestern	55	Union Pacific bonds	83⅜
Northwestern pfd	73	Central Pacific	94⅜

Rock Island	98⅜ Hartford & Erie	2⅛
N. J. Central	99 Del. & Lack	100
St. Paul	40⅜	

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, Dec. 10:

CITY PROPERTY.

Wabash av, 33⅛ ft s of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 33⅛x132 ft, dated April 20; consideration, $8,000.

North av, 75 ft e of McHenry st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 9; consideration, $1,250.

W 17 ft of Lot 15, in Hurford's Lot 1 of Block 21, Sheffield's Addition, dated Aug. 15; consideration, $300.

Halsted st, 71⅜ ft n of Polk st, e f, 25x120 feet with buildings, dated Nov. 12; consideration, $6,000.

Lincoln st, 300 ft n of Division st, w f, 80x29 ft, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $4,800.

Wallace st, n w cor of Thirty-eight st, e f, 44x123⅜ ft, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $1,500.

Ambrose st, n w cor of Hoyne st, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Oct. 27; consideration, $850.

Union Park place, 187 4-10 ft n of Lake st, w f, 24 8-10x111⅜ ft, dated Nov. 15; consideration, $5,000.

Orchard st, 66 ft s of Sophia st, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Nov. 8; consideration, $2,000.

N ⅜ of Lot 7, of Lot 2, in Block 18, Sheffield's Addition, dated Dec. 9; consideration, $2,500.

North Clark st, n of Division st, e f, 24⅛ ft running to alley, dated Nov. 19; consideration, $5,000.

Lot 12, in Rees' Lot 1, in Block 37, of w ⅛, Sec. 21, 39, 14, dated Nov. 17; consideration, $2,000.

West Madison st, 302 ft w of Morgan st, n f, 35x120 ft, dated Dec. 1; consideration, $56,500. Charles C. P. Holden to Elijah B. Sherman.

West Madison st, 266 ft w of Morgan st, n f, 36x120 ft, dated Dec. 1; consideration, $56,500. Charles C. P. Holden to George K. Clark.

Commercial st, 120 ft s of Bloomingdale Road, w f, 69x122 ft, dated Nov. 20; consideration, $1,100.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 21 to 28, of Block 3, in Lake Shore Subdivision of Lots 24 to 26 of Pine Grove, Oct. 20; consideration, $20,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 1 to 10 and 15 to 20, in Norcutt's part s w ⅛ of s w ⅛ Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated Dec. 8; consideration, $10,000.

Lot 1 of Grossman's Lots 3 and 4, in Sec. 18, 38, 14, dated Aug. 20; consideration, $18,500.

Lot 5, in Block 1, of Peter Shimp's 6⅛ acres in w ⅛ of s w ⅛ Sec. 3, 38, 14, dated Aug. 6, 1872; consideration, $1,800.

Lot 8, in Block 1, of McChesney's part of n w ⅛ Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated Dec. 10; consideration, $700.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 32 and 33, in Block 2, in Blanchard's part n w ⅛ Sec. 36, 40, 13, with other property, dated Dec. 6; consideration, $4,500.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	12,062	7,488	8,450	5,062
Wheat, bu	134,850	64,180	143,898	19,332
Corn, bu	14,125	31,465	4,189	7,346
Oats, bu	26,190	35,880	24,685	21,895
Rye, bu	654	1,180		1,600
Barley, bu	15,850	19,310	6,225	25,279
Grass seed, lbs	24,100	33,805		22,200
Flax seed, lbs	41,600	70,850		
Broom-corn, lbs	5,200	75,400	857	38,254
Cured meats, lbs	479,280	203,630	2243,587	1438,970
Beef, brls	65	40		
Pork, brls	440	403	536	962
Lard, lbs	193,190	42,600	448,027	757,312
Tallow, lbs	12,900	17,530	173,115	3,690
Butter, lbs	39,755	45,150	21,850	23,020
Dressed hogs, No.	614	247	342	452
Live hogs, No.	28,931	15,194	2,305	4,008
Cattle, No.	2,962	2,753	1,109	768
Sheep, No.	316	959		
Hides, lbs	131,487	209,846	74,290	91,942
Highwines, brls	417	167	284	300
Wool, lbs	47,267	85,060		399,740
Potatoes, bu		1,450		
Lumber, m feet	162	319	851	1,616
Shingles, m	174	1,120	472	969
Lath, m			95	64
Salt, brls		220	2,225	2,122

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 3,001 bu wheat; 7,638 bu corn; 1,789 bu oats; 2,088 bu rye; 747 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 219 cars wheat; 32 cars corn; 7 cars oats; 3 cars rye; 30 cars barley. Total, 219 cars, or 79,000 bu.

Dispatches received this morning say that the Erie Canal is being filled, and boats will go through. The Hudson River is free from ice, and the weather balmy as a summer morning. This will be good news to the Western owners of the grain afloat on the canal. The water will be let in on Thursday.

Our Chief Inspector of Grain having assumed it to be his duty to prosecute men who certify that they have *examined* (not inspected) grain which has been passed upon by his subordinates, it may be well to remind that functionary that a considerable portion of the grain-dealing community regard the official inspection as of little value. Among prominent shippers we might name W. T. Baker & Co.; C. H. & G. H. Walker; J. B. Dutch & Co.; George Ellison; Eggleston, Hennessy & Co.; Cooley & Dwight; D. W. Irwin & Co.; Dugan Case & Spears; J. B. Lyon & Co.; Phil Armour & Co., and a score more of firms, all of whom show by their acts, if not in words, that they cannot depend upon the out inspection. They all pay the State Inspector's fees, because they find that to be required by the law; but pay under mental protest that the service is not worth the money.

The idea that a business man, after having complied with the law to the utmost of his ability, and paid all the fees demanded of him, though for a service which he does not wish to be performed, should be afterwards debarred from employing a thousand persons to pass on the quality or value of his property, is simply preposterous. It is such a barefaced absurdity that no law could be construed to mean that, however it might be worded. It would be quite another matter if the shippers of grain should refuse to pay the State fees; but no better way could be devised to make that other matter a living fact, than the course taken by the Chief Inspector. If he wants to make the law as well as himself appear ridiculous in the eyes of the business community, he will keep on insisting that the law be interpreted as it was yesterday. Such a course will only hasten the time when politics will be kicked out of the wheat bin, never more to return.

We need only refer to the case of the Erastus Corning, loaded about the middle of October, as a proof of the absolute necessity of some supervision on the part of grain-owners, either in person or by deputy. The order was for a cargo of oats, and the grain attempted to be delivered was one-quarter corn. The State Inspector made no objection to it; and it was only when the agent of the shipper interposed that the bin was "shut off," and the vessel loaded with real oats.

On Monday last an advance of 5c per 100 lbs on grain and other fourth-class freight was nominally established, making the rate to New York 60c, or 36c per bu. It is now rumored that the freight agents are not only unable to obtain the advance, but are actually shaving on the old rate. Hints are thrown out about 30c per bu being considered satisfactory to the carriers, under the present lessened movement for grain and provisions towards the East. The demand for freight room has fallen off materially, as English buyers claim they cannot take meats at present prices, and some lots have been resold, while the need for grain is very much less than if the frost had continued into the middle of the winter season.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were active to-day, but generally lower, with a decided weakness in grain in the former part of the session, chiefly on account of the prospective reopening of the Erie Canal. That event would allow the grain hitherto supposed to be locked up there for the winter to be sent forward to New York, diminishing by so much the amount required to be drawn from the West by rail during the winter. The expectation of a lessened demand naturally caused a weakening in prices.

The receipts of grain continue small; they were even less to-day than the recent picayunish average, which is reducing the fees of the Inspectors to a very small amount. Only in hogs do the receipts keep up, and they come in as if the line would "stretch out until the crack of doom." The shipments are also small, and, were it not for speculation, our markets on 'Change would be almost lifeless.

In the market for domestic dry goods, a good degree of activity was noticeable, orders from the country trade as well as from local retailers being of a more liberal character than at any previous period since before the panic. Prices are now undergoing a hardening process, and although as yet only a few articles have actually advanced, the general tendency in staple seasonable fabrics is to higher values. The grocery trade was reported reasonably active at unchanged and generally firm rates. Just now the demand is chiefly centered in coffees, sugars, and sirups, but there is also fair activity in rice, spices, candles, and soaps, and there is decided firmness in all the above articles. Prices ranged the same as on yesterday. Butter was in good local and Eastern demand at 14@20c for common to medium, and at 22@30c for good to choice. Cheese remains quiet and firm as previously quoted. No changes were developed in the fish and canned goods markets. Dried fruits were moving with fair liberality, and were generally firm, raisins being the only noticeable exception. There was a quiet feeling in the pig-iron, paints, tobacco, and wood markets, and values were without perceptible change. Oils were reported steady, except carbon, which has an upward tendency.

Lumber remains quiet and steady. Metals were also quiet but firm at quotations. The demand for iron is unimproved, but merchants report a little better feeling in regard to the future, at least among manufacturers. Building materials and naval stores were dull. Packers' descriptions of cooperage declined to-day 10@15c under liberal offerings, and in sympathy with provisions. Fleece wools have advanced with the improved demand and light stocks. Hides were steady and fairly active. No particular change was noticeable in the hay market; there is very little doing in the way of shipment, and prices on the whole are rather weak. Seeds were again in fair request, and a further advance was obtained for timothy and clover. Other seeds were quiet but held firmly. The demand for green fruits is still restricted to small lots to meet the daily wants of the retail dealers. The improvement in the poultry and game trade, if any, was very slight. Very choice fresh turkeys and prairie chickens were a trifle higher, but the market is still burdened with a large supply of poor and uninviting stock, though the offerings of such are now being reduced.

Highwines were quiet but firm, at 1c advance on the quotation of yesterday, sale being reported of 100 brls at 91c per gallon. The market closed with 91c asked, and 90½c bid. Alcohol was in some demand for delivery in New York for export (in bond) at 48c bid, and 50c asked.

Dressed hogs were very quiet and easier, in sympathy with the decline in dressed, though the transactions scarcely indicated the state of the market. Cash lots were confined to 100 head, in four lots, at $5.50 per 100 lbs; while $5.75 could have been obtained for car loads in prime shipping order. For future delivery we note sales of 1,000 head, seller December and January, at $5.50, and 500 head seller January at $5.60.

Provisions were active, and weak. The larger receipts of hogs at the Stock-Yards forced down prices there, and holders of product were more anxious to sell, while buyers held off for lower prices. Mess pork was very irregular, averaging about 50c per brl lower, but closed a shade firmer, as the desire of the shorts to fill at this decline enabled holders to effect a slight advance. Lard moved freely, at a further reduction of 10c per 100 lbs. Meats were irregular; green meats were easier, but in fair demand for curing, while salted meats were dull and fully ⅛c lower, as buyers on English account were out of the market. The general feeling now seems to be that prices have been forced entirely too high under the recent excitement, and that short selling will be the most profitable in future; but there is a large long party, which is doing its best to keep up the market. The most significant feature of the trade is the severity with which buyers for export now let the market alone, which fact threatens to glut us up with produce, unless the forward movement is speedily resumed. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, new, cash or seller December, $14.10@14.15; do seller January, $14.20@14.25; do seller February, $14.70@14.75; do seller March, $15.00@15.20; prime mess pork, $12.50@12.75; extra prime do, $10.50@10.75. Lard, cash or seller December, $7.95@8.00; do seller January, $8.10@8.15; do seller February, $8.35@8.40; do seller March, $8.60@8.65. Green hams at 7⅝@8⅛c; sweet pickled hams, 8⅛@9⅛c. Green shoulders at 4⅝@4⅝c; rough sides, 6c; do short ribs or long clear, 6⅛@6⅝c; do short clear, 6⅛c; meats, 10@15 days in salt, 5c for shoulders, 6⅝@6⅛c for short ribs and long clear, and 6⅝c for short clear; boxed shoulders, 5⅛c; do Cumberlands, 6⅝c; do short ribs or long clear, 6⅝@6⅝c; do short clear, 6⅝c; do long cut hams, 8⅝@9c. Meats, seller January, about ⅛@⅛c more than for December. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess do, $9.00@9.25; beef hams, $21.50@22.00. City tallow, 6⅛@6⅛c; grease quotable at 4@6c. Sales were reported of 65 brls mess pork (new) cash or seller the month at $14.37½; 500 brls do at $14.12½; 500 brls do seller January at $14.25; 3,500 brls do seller February at $14.75; 1,000 brls do at $14.70; 1,000 brls do at $14.65; 1,000 brls do at $14.62½; 1,750 brls do at $14.50; 2,000 brls do seller March at $15.00; 50 tcs lard at 8c; 750 tcs do at $7.95; 1,500 tcs do at 7⅞c; 100 tcs do (kettled) at 7⅞c; 200 tcs do at 7⅞c (loose); 500 tcs do seller January at 8⅛c; 750 tcs do seller February at $8.40; 1,000 tcs do at 8⅜c; 1,000 tcs do at $8.35; 20,000 lbs green shoulders at 4⅝c; 120,000 lbs do at 4⅛c; 40,000 lbs salted do at 5c; 100,000 lbs do seller February at 5⅛c; 100 boxes Cumberland at 6⅝c; 100,000 lbs short clear, buyer February, at 6⅝c; 60,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 8c; 160,000 lbs do at 7⅝c; 60,000 lbs do at 7⅝c; 160,000 lbs do (18 lbs) at 7⅛c; 20,000 lbs do (20 lbs) at 7c; 200 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 7⅛c; 5,000 lbs bacon hams, canvassed and packed, at 12½c; 5,000 lbs do, plain, at 11c; 2,500 lbs bacon sides, canvassed, at 9c; 1,500 lbs breakfast bacon at 12c; 140 brls city tallow at 6⅝c.

Flour was again quiet and steady. There was no pressure on the market either way. Exporters bought very sparingly, and local purchasers were few, as the weaker feeling on wheat made them hold off. On the other hand, some dealers were asking an advance of 15@25c per brl, chiefly on favorite brands, claiming that the addition in price was more than warranted by the recent rise in wheat. Bran was nominally unchanged. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras at $7.50; 100 brls do (second) at $6.75; 500 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.90; 500 brls do at $5.75; 500 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfine, at $3.25; 100 brls buckwheat at $8.50; 50 brls do at $8.25. Total, 2,100 brls. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winters	$ 6.75	@ 7.50
Choice do	8.00	@ 9.25
Red winters	5.75	@ 7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	5.75	@ 6.25
Medium to good do	4.75	@ 5.50
Good to choice Minnesota	6.00	@ 7.25
Patent do	8.00	@12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.00	@ 4.00
Common do	2.50	@ 3.00
Rye flour	4.50	@ 4.65
Buckwheat do	8.25	@ 9.00
Bran	11.00	@11.50

Wheat was less active, and generally feverish, at almost exactly the same average of prices as yesterday. There was a fair amount of business doing, but it was chiefly because people wanted to sell, and submitted to concessions; hence little was done except near the minimum quotations of the day. Wheat sold early in New York at $1.55, and that market was afterwards quoted strong, though quiet, in spite of the news from the Erie Canal, which weakened the hands of our local holders, though the English markets were quoted firmer all round. Towards the close buyers appeared in greater force, and the market again rose to the highest figures of the session. There was a moderate demand for shipment, but the great bulk of the trading was speculative. Seller January opened at $1.13, and moved successively between the limits of $1.12⅛, $1.13⅝, $1.12¾, $1.13⅝, $1.12⅛, closing stronger at $1.13⅜@1.13⅛. Seller February sold at $1.15@1.16⅛, closing at $1.16. Seller the month sold at $1.11⅛@1.12⅛, closing with cash No. 2 spring at $1.12, with Northwestern receipts at a slight premium. No. 1 spring was in good demand at $1.17 for receipts in the Northwestern elevator, and at $1.15@1.16 elsewhere. No. 3 spring closed firm at $1.08⅛, and rejected do at $1.04. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 1 spring (part Northwestern) at $1.15; 1,200 bu do at $1.15⅛; 800 bu do No. 1 Northwestern at $1.17; 1,200 bu do at $1.16; 4,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.12⅛; 18,000 bu do at $1.12⅛; 13,600 bu do at $1.12⅛; 24,200 bu do at $1.12; 1,200 bu do at $1.11⅜; 1,200 bu do at $1.11⅛; 5,000 bu do at $1.11⅜; 4,800 bu do at $1.11; 1,200 bu do at $1.10⅜; 4,800 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.12⅛; 3,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.08⅛; 2,400 bu do at $1.08; 400 bu do (to arrive) at $1.07; 2,800 bu rejected at $1.04; 400 bu by sample (Extra) at $1.30; 800 bu do at $1.23 delivered. Total, 94,000 bu.

Corn was less active, and generally weak, though averaging about the same as yesterday. The receipts were so small as to be, in the language of Toots, "of no consequence," only 32 cars being inspected in this morning; but the news from the Erie Canal knocked prices, especially as there were plenty of operators who feared yesterday that the market had gone up fully as high as it could bear for the present, the recent advance having been a very sharp one. However, there was not enough offering to keep the market down, as there was little cash corn on hand, and not much disposition to sell short with a prospect of a much greater deficiency in the yield than the "quarter" estimate of the Agricultural Bureau. Toward the close there was a good speculative demand, which drove up prices. Seller January opened at 52⅛c, rose to 52⅛c, fell off to 52⅛c, advanced to 53⅛c, declined to 51⅛c, and closed firm at 52⅝c. Seller May sold at 57⅛@59c, closing at 58⅛c. Cash No. 2 sold at 51⅜@53c, closing at 52⅛c. Rejected sold at about 51⅛c for old, and 50c for new. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at 53c; 3,200 bu do at 52⅛c; 5,000 bu do at 52⅛c; 5,000 bu do at 52⅛c; 17,400 bu do at 52c; 13,200 bu do at 51⅛c; 16,200 bu do at 51⅛c; 12,000 bu rejected at 52c; 800 bu do at 51c; 1,600 bu do, new, at 50⅛c; 400 bu do at 50c. Total, 65,600 bu.

Oats were dull and weak, declining fully 1⅛c per bu, with 1c above the average drop. There was no increase in the receipts, which were nearly equaled by the shipments reported for yesterday, and New York was firmer; but the market weakened early, in sympathy with the drop in wheat and corn, and found few friends afterwards when they recovered. Cash No. 2 or seller the month, opened at 40c, and fell nominally to 38c, closing at 38⅛@38⅛c. Seller January sold at 38⅛@40c, closing at 38⅛c. Rejected closed at 37c. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu No. 2 at 40c; 1,800 bu at 39⅛c; 2,400 bu do at 39c; 6,800 bu do at 38⅛c; 6,200 bu do at 38⅛c; 600 bu rejected at 37c. Total, 18,400 bu.

Rye was quiet and firm at the advance noted yesterday, with very little offered. Sales were restricted to 2,400 bu No. 2 at 80c.

Barley was quiet, though a little more active than yesterday, and was somewhat firmer, especially on No. 3, which closed strong at $1.07@1.08 in ordinary houses, $1.11@1.12 in the Northwestern, and $1.05@1.06 in the Rock Island. No. 2 was quiet at $1.46@1.46⅛, closing at the outside. Rejected was 1c higher, at 92@94c. Nothing was done in options. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at $1.46⅛; 5,400 bu do at $1.46; 800 bu No 3 (Northwestern) at $1.12; 400 bu do at $1.09; 1,200 bu do at $1.08; 1,600 bu do at $1.07; 2,400 bu do at $1.06; 1,600 bu do at $1.05; 800 bu rejected at 94c; 800 bu do at 93c; 400 bu do at 92c; 1,200 bu do, to arrive, at 90c; 400 bu by sample at $1.35; 1,200 bu do at $1.25, on track. Total, 23,200 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following dispatches were received by the Board of Trade to-day:

DEC. 10—London—Cargoes of wheat off coast firmly held; do on passage firmly held. Weather in England frosty. Mark Lane—Wheat firmer. Corn a shade dearer. Liverpool—Wheat and corn firm. Imports into the United Kingdom for the past week: Flour, 70,000 to 75,000 brls; wheat, 305,000 to 310,000 quarters; corn, 75,000 to 80,000 quarters. Deliveries of English wheat for the past week, 60,000 to 65,000 quarters.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10—11 a. m.—Flour, 28@29s. Wheat—Winter, 12@12s 3d. Spring, 11s 10d@12s 5d. White, 12s 3d@12s 6d. Club, 12s 6d@14s. Corn, 35s 3d @35s 6d. Pork, 72s 6d. Lard, 40s.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs firm. Corn, 36s. Rest unchanged.

WOOL.

The Boston *Shipping List* says:

It is evident that our panic has had no influence on markets abroad. Parties who looked for a marked decline at the London sales have been very much disappointed, as prices there continue to be sustained, and the assortment offering is so comparatively small and poor that any demand for this side would no doubt lead to higher figures. The upward tendency of the market is, therefore, not likely to be checked for the present, and from our present stand-point it appears to us that prices must rule high for the balance of the season. Manufacturers talk about stopping more machinery and reducing production, but under any circumstances it is doubtful if the supply of fleeces will be sufficient to meet the demand.

MANUFACTURING.

The manufacturing product of the United States was $4,232,325,000 in 1870, against $2,885,801,000 in 1860, not including those of mining, quarrying, and fishing, which are included in totals of 1850 and 1860. The hands employed in 1850 were 957,059; in 1860, 1,311,246; and in 1870, 2,053,996; capital invested in 1850, $533,245,351; in 1860, $1,009,885,715; in 1870, $2,118,288,750; amount of wages in 1850, $436,755,464; in 1860, $378,878,966; in 1870, $775,584,343; value of materials in 1850, $555,123,822; in 1860, $1,031,695,092; in 1870, $4,881,227,242.

DRY GOODS.

The *Journal of Commerce* gives the following as the imports of foreign dry goods at New York for the month of November:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Manuf'tures of wool	$1,081,879	$888,547	$506,488
Manuf'tures of cotton	934,569	665,611	436,448
Manuf'tures of silk	1,608,326	826,398	582,813
Manuf'tures of flax	1,055,808	636,180	304,006
Miscel. dry goods	831,082	544,804	497,124
Total	$5,510,864	$3,561,540	$2,326,879

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Manufactures of wool	$754,765	$1,063,072	$850,021
Manufactures of cotton	232,223	322,539	288,850
Manufactures of silk	454,962	468,216	388,589
Manufactures of flax	339,737	449,825	424,409
Miscel. dry goods	122,421	116,863	126,066
Total	$1,904,108	$2,420,515	$2,077,935
Add ent. for cons	5,510,864	3,561,540	2,326,879
Total thrown on the market	$7,414,972	$5,982,055	$4,404,814

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSE.

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Manuf'tures of wool	$ 925,320	$780,684	$1,255,438
Manuf'tures of cotton	422,156	311,781	466,123
Manuf'tures of silk	484,614	381,441	596,187
Manuf'tures of flax	497,938	526,979	701,831
Miscel. dry goods	136,617	87,468	156,614
Total entered for warehouse	$2,466,645	$2,088,353	$3,176,193
Add ent. for cons	5,510,864	3,561,540	2,326,879
Total ent. at port	$7,977,509	$5,649,893	$5,503,072

The total thrown upon the market shows a lesser aggregate, the stock in bond having increased during the month upwards of $1,000,000.

The total receipts for the eleven months, since Jan. 1, are $111,009,525, which is fully $20,000,000 less than the corresponding returns of last year.

LATEST.

Wheat and corn were fairly active, and advanced, owing to favorable advices from Liverpool. Wheat was 1⅛c higher, closing at $1.13⅛ for the month, and selling at $1.14@1.15 for January, the latter closing at $1.14⅝@1.14¾. Corn closed ⅜c higher than on 'Change, averaging from 52¾@53⅛c for January, closing at 52⅞@53c. Mess pork was stronger, closing at $15.00 for February. Sales include 250 tcs lard at $7.95 cash; 1,500 tcs do at $8.40, and 500 tcs do at $8.37½, all seller February; 500 brls mess pork at $15.00, seller February.

EVENING BOARD.

EVENING BOARD, Dec. 10.

Sales of 1,000 brls mess pork, seller February, at $15.00; 100 tcs lard, seller December, at $7.95; 1 car green hams, 18 lbs, August, at 7⅛c.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10.

ALCOHOL—Advanced 2c, in sympathy with highwines. Quotable to-day at $1.82@1.87, and at 48@50c in bond, with several large orders in the market, but sellers were firm at 50c.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were in light local demand and ample supply: Navy beans, $2.50@2.60; mediums, $2.25@2.40; common, $1.50@200; peas, $1.00@1.40.

BUTTER—A good business was doing in this department at steady prices. Choice table qualities were in good request, not only to meet local wants but for shipment, and former quotations were easily sustained. We repeat our list: Choice yellow, 27@30c; medium to good, 20@25c; inferior to common, 13@18c; common to choice roll, 15@18c.

BAGGING—Remains quiet and steady as previously quoted. Following are the current prices: Stark A, 35c; Ludlow A, 34c; Lewiston A, 33c; American A, 30c; Amoskeag A, 30c; Otter Creek, 32½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27½@28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BROOM CORN—Was in light request at former prices: Choice to extra hurl, 7½@8c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 4@5c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were dull and little better than nominal. Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.25@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ⅌ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.10@1.25 ⅌ brl; white sand, ⅌ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ⅌ brl; fire brick, ⅌ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00 Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire-clay, ⅌ brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—Met with only a moderate inquiry and was steady and firm at former quotations. Following are the prices current: New York factory, mild, 13@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory do, 12@13c; low grades, 7@11c.

COAL—Prices ranged the same as on the preceding days of the week, where they may be considered firm, both for hard and soft varieties. We quote: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $8.50; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $6.50; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Cannel, $9.00@9.50; Lick Run, $6.50; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $7.00; Barclay, $5.50; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $5.00.

COOPERAGE—Large offerings and an easier feeling in provisions caused a decline in packers' goods to-day. Pork-barrels and tierces were 10@15c lower. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.70@1.75; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.00; lard tierces, $1.80@1.85; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $21.00@23.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@35.00; flour staves, $9.50@11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 per m. Sales include 2 cars and 350 lard tierces at $1.80; 1,400 pork barrels at $1.70.

EGGS—Were steady at 23@24c for fresh, with the usual local demand. Pickled lots sold at 15@18c.

FEATHERS—Were in fair request and steady. We quote: Good to prime live-geese feathers, 60@65c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c; 2 per cent discount for cash; chicken, 6@8c; turkey, 3@4c.

FISH—A fair amount of sales was accomplished at firm and unchanged prices. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.25@5.40; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.00@6.25; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round, brl, $7.50@8.00; do ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring No. 1, 30@33c; box herring scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Business in foreign and domestic fruits was reasonably active, and, with the exception of an easier feeling in layer raisins, full former rates were being realized. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 9@9½c; figs, new, drums, 12@12½c; figs, in boxes, layers, 15@16c; French prunes, old, 8@9c; Turkish prunes, 12@12½c; raisins, layers, new, 2.70@2.75; raisins, layers, old, $2.20@2.25; raisins, loose Muscatel, new, $3.00@3.10; raisins, Valencia, new, 11@11½c; Zante currants, new, 7½@7½c; old do, 6½@6½c; citron, 33@35c; lemon peel, 18@20c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 9½@10c; Michigan quarters, 8½@9½c; Westernde, 7@8c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 22@24c; peaches, halves, 10@10½c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 12@12½c; raspberries, 36@38c; pitted cherries, 25@26c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24; Naples walnuts, 27@28; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@9½c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in light local demand at unchanged prices: Lemons, $7.00@9.00 per box; oranges, $7.00@10.00 per brl; California pears, $2.50@4.50 per case; apples, $3.00@4.00 per brl from store. Cultivated cranberries and Cape Cods, $10.50@12.50; do (Cary's), $13.00@13.50. Malaga grapes, $5.50 per keg.

GROCERIES—There was nothing new to note in connection with this market. Business continues reasonably active in most departments, and the general market maintains the firm tone recently developed. Coffees and sugars were active and strong, with some prospect of a further advance. Below are the prices current:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 37@37½c; O. G. Java, 34@34½c; Java, No. 2, 32@32½c; fancy Rio, 28½@28½c; choice do, 28@28½c; prime Rio, 27½@27½c; good do, 26½@27c; common do, 25½@26½c; roasting do, 24½@25½c; Singapore Java, 30@31c; Costa Rica, fancy, 28½@29c; do, prime, 27½@28c; Maracaibo, 27½@27½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 17½@18c; stearine, full weight, 14½@14½c; do, short weight, 13½@13½c.

RICE—Patna, 7½@8c; Rangoon, 7½@7½c; Carolina, 8½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12½c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11½c; granulated, 11½@11½c; A, standard, 10½@10½c; do, No. 2, 10½@10½c; B, 10½@10½c; extra C, 10½@10½c; C No. 2, 9½@10c; yellow C, No. 1, 9½@9½c; choice brown, 9½@9½c; prime do, 9½@9½c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9½c; fair do, 8½@9c; common do, 7½@8½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9@9½c; do prime, 8½@9c; do, fair, 8½@8½c; common, 7½@7½c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house sirup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 55@60c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 33@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 40@41c; cassia, 36@38c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.35@1.30; do No. 2, $1.10@1.15; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6½@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5½@6c; Champaign, 6½@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—The shipping movement is very light, and business is confined principally to supplying the local trade. Prices are easy. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.00; do, No. 1, $14.00; No. 2, do, $12.00@12.50; mixed, $10.00@11.00; prairie, upland, $9.50; do midland, $8.00@9.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Continue to meet with a fair demand, and rule steady at the prices previously quoted, as follows: Green city butchers' 6½@7½c; green cured, light, 9½@10c; do, heavy, 8½@9c; part cured, 8@9c; green calf, 13c; green kip, 10c; dry calf, 20c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 16@17c; deacon skins, 35@40c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, fresh, $1.00@1.25; estimate of wool on pelts, 37½@40c.

HOPS—There is only a light trade from brewers. We quote: Common to prime Western, 35@40c; York State, 40@45c; Bavarian, 40@42c.

IRON AND STEEL—Remains quiet but a little steadier, at least there is less shading of prices, and a better feeling reported among manufacturers. We quote:

Iron	3 5-10	@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5	@ 5⅛	rates
Plate iron, common tank	5⅛	@ 6	rates
Norway iron	8⅛	@ 9c	⅌ lb
Norway nail-rods	9⅛	@10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	10⅛	@12c	⅌ lb
Cast plow steel	11⅛	@12c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@21c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	20	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ⅛-in	8⅛	@ 9c	⅌ lb
Toe calk steel		9c	⅌ lb
Sleigh shoe steel		8c	⅌ lb
Cutter shoe steel		9c	⅌ lb
Cutter shoes (tapered and bent to shape)		10c	⅌ lb

LEATHER—A quiet feeling prevailed in this market, though business continues to show steady improvement, and the general market is decidedly firmer than a fortnight ago. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	39
Country harness	35@	37
Line, city, ⅌ lb	39@	41
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@	90
Kip, veals	70@	1.10
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	26@	28
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	23@	25
Country upper	22@	24
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.15@	1.35
Calf, country	1.00@	1.15
Rough upper, standard	30@	33
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	29@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@	1.35
Kip	75@	1.00
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@	80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@	75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

LUMBER—The market is quiet but firm for some grades of lumber. Quotations are unchanged, as follows:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	18.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	26.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	2.50	@ 3.75
Shingles on track (A)		3.12½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $25.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00 cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Remain quiet but firm:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; do 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $24.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10½c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 8, 9, and 10, 22c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do No. 1 stained, 19c rates; American Russia—A, 14c; B, 11c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 35c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, by carload, 8½c.

NAILS—Were in light request at the annexed rates: 20@60d, per keg, $4.37½; 8d do, $4.62½; do 6d, $4.87½; 4d and 5d do, $5.12½; 3d do, $5.87½; 3d do, fine, $7.37½; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—We quote: Manilla rope, ⅌ lb, 17c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 14½@15½c; sash hemp cord, ⅌ lb, 20@25c; marline, ⅌ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $6.00@6.50; tar, ⅌ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Carbon was active and firm, with a tendency to advance. Lard was steady at the advance established on Monday. Other oils ruled very quiet at steady prices. We quote as follows: Carbon, 15½c; extra winter lard, 78@80c; No. 1, 73@75c; No. 2, 67c; linseed raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 50c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 17; naphtha, common, 14c.

POTATOES—Retail dealers are buying small lots from store, but the demand is not large, most dealers having supplied themselves earlier in the season. There was no change in prices. The following sales from store were reported: 350 bu peachblows at $1.15; 100 bu at $1.00@1.10; 150 bu Peerless at $1.10; 600 bu at $1.05@1.10; 100 bu at $1.00.

POULTRY AND GAME—Choice, dressed poultry, and fresh quail and prairie chickens were in little better request, and fancy turkeys were a shade firmer. The supply, however, is large compared to the demand. Old stock is slowly disappearing from the market, chiefly by orders from the Health Officer. We quote: Chickens, good to choice, dressed, $2.00@2.50; common do, $1.00@1.50; ducks, dressed, $2.75@3.00; geese, live, $8.00@9.00; do dressed, $7.00@8.00; dressed turkeys, 8@10c; poor do, 5@6½c; prairie chickens, $3.00@3.25; partridges, $3.25; quail, $1.00@1.25; mallard ducks, $3.25@3.50 per doz; venison saddles, or hams, 10@11c; do carcasses, 7@8c; rabbits, $1.25 per doz.

SEEDS—The improved feeling noted yesterday continues, and timothy again advanced, selling at $2.70@3.05, the outside for choice. Clover was also higher, selling at $5.40. Hungarian is firm at 70@75c, and millet at 60c. Flax was quoted at $1.60@1.65. We note sales of 15 bags strictly prime timothy at $3.05; 205 bags at $2.90; 20 bags at $2.85; 46 bags at $2.80; 106 bags at $2.75; 8 bags at $2.70; 11 bags clover at $5.40; 25 bags at $5.30; 11 bags at $5.10.

SALT—Continues active and firm. We repeat: Onondaga, Saginaw, and Canada fine, $1.90; ordinary, coarse, $1.85; coarse diamond, C, $2.00; ground solar, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00.

TEAS—Were moving freely at full former prices. We repeat our quotations, as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 35@45c; do good, 55@65c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@85c; common imperial, 50@60c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.10@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to good do, 65@75c; fair to good old, 60@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—The market for this article was without new features, ruling quiet and steady, as follows:

FINE CUT—Extra, 70@80c; choice, 60@65c; medium, 50@55c; poor to common, 35@45c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 28@30c; common, 25@27c.

WOOD—We quote: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.50, delivered.

WOOL—The demand from manufacturers continues steady and fair, and prices are quoted higher for fleece wools. Stocks are very light. We quote:

Tub, washed, prime	@50c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@47c
Common dingy	35@38c
Fleeces, washed, XXXX, light	43@45c
Fleeces, washed, XXXX, dingy	36@42c
Fleeces, washed, medium light	43@45c
Coarse, washed	40@43c
Fleeces, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@32c
Fleeces, unwashed, coarse and dingy	26@30c
Fleeces, unwashed, fine	25@30c
Super and extra pulled	30@35c

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,898	28,476	495
Tuesday	2,962	28,931	316
Wednesday	2,000	45,000	500
Total	7,860	102,407	1,311
Same time last week	6,311	106,881	1,227
Week before last	5,417	123,764	2,416

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	744	3,513	....
Tuesday	1,109	2,305	....
Total	1,853	5,818	....

CATTLE—The cattle market was without material change in any of its features. Whatever of activity there may have been was confined to the better grades, such as Eastern buyers seek, and for those descriptions alone did the market show any strength. The offerings of good to choice beeves were not very numerous, and, consequently, holders were enabled to realize at very full rates, but medium, common, and inferior grades were too plenty, and sold slowly at weak and irregular prices. Of the poorer sorts less than half the offerings were taken, and, judging from present appearances, those remaining will have to be closed out at a reduction from to-day's quotations. Good steers averaging from 1,150 to 1,300 sold at $4.25@4.75, choice, at $4.90@5.25, while a few extra fetched $5.50@5.75, Nicols & Addems obtaining the outside figure for 92 head averaging 1,380 lbs. Some Christmas steers sold at $6.50@7.00, and there was a small drove for which $8.00 was said to have been offered, but there was very little inquiry for Christmas stock, and it must sell, if at all, at much lower prices than have prevailed in former seasons. Texas cattle comprised a very considerable portion of the supply, and sales dragged at $1.75@2.50 for common to good through droves, and at $2.75@4.50 for common to extra Northern-fed. The general market closed dull and weak.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.50@5.90
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.00@5.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.30@4.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	3.75@4.15
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.50@2.25
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.00@4.50
Cattle—Texas, summered North	2.75@3.50
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.75@2.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
17	butchers' stock	1,083	$3.37½
76	Texas cattle	798	2.25
113	Texas cattle	801	1.90
87	Texas cattle	813	2.50
40	Texas cattle	839	2.40
18	stockers	1,082	3.25
63	Texas cattle	784	1.90
17	Texas cattle	978	2.50
15	medium steers	1,179	4.12½
53	choice steers	1,349	5.12½
20	cows	968	2.62½
16	butchers' stock	1,085	4.00
24	Texas cattle	751	2.80
21	Texas cattle	810	3.05
35	good steers	1,150	4.40
51	Texas steers	1,094	3.30
92	extra steers	1,380	5.75
10	good steers	1,330	4.75
18	good steers	1,200	4.65
18	good steers	1,283	4.75
16	choice steers	1,364	5.12½
66	choice steers	1,375	5.35
19	good steers	1,149	4.37½
98	choice steers	1,365	4.90
69	good steers	1,179	4.45
56	choice steers	1,502	5.15
34	Texas steers	1,072	3.15
18	good steers	1,283	4.75
32	fair steers	1,231	4.37½

HOGS—Should all the hogs actually due at the yards to-day be included in the official report, the number will reach 45,000, or nearly 1,000 more than ever before received in one day. The effect upon values of the unprecedentedly heavy supply, of course, was to depress them, though all things considered the decline was much less severe than might reasonably have been expected. Notwithstanding the excessive receipts, the decline of 50c per brl in mess pork, and the unfavorable character of the weather the average reduction was scarcely 15c per 100 lbs, closing rates being $4.50@4.90, while the great bulk of the day's sales were within the range of $4.75@4.85. Although trading was slow, a very fair business was accomplished, nearly one-half the supply changing hands. The market closed quiet at $4.50@4.60 for common, at 4.65@4.70 for medium, and at $4.75@4.90 for good to choice. A drove or two sold early in the day at $5.00, R. Strahorn disposing of 447 head of Missouri hogs at that figure. We note the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
71	180	$4.75	145	316	$4.75	198	306	$4.95
109	288	4.75	97	337	4.95	21	270	4.50
40	303	4.75	64	233	4.65	61	305	4.90
51	296	4.75	49	300	4.80	84	249	4.85
58	290	4.80	161	301	4.85	286	224	4.45
63	309	4.90	48	289	4.85	447	267	5.00
45	192	4.65	48	346	4.90	69	191	5.00
62	222	4.80	88	393	4.90	87	298	4.80
52	235	4.90	56	262	4.80	54	243	4.75
54	210	4.82½	35	178	4.60	44	322	4.85
89	339	4.90	61	185	4.70	49	336	4.85
39	430	4.95	47	334	4.90	76	162	4.75
33	283	4.85	49	210	4.65	57	278	4.75
62	253	4.60	50	185	4.75	99	276	4.75
148	319	4.80	119	199	4.85	107	330	4.90
38	227	4.87½	43	207	4.80	50	248	4.90
22	179	4.90	38	176	4.80	60	245	4.90
37	390	4.95	91	295	4.80	73	232	4.75
43	419	4.95	71	186	4.85	38	236	4.75
57	256	4.80	89	321	4.75			

SHEEP—Were quiet and steady. Good to choice grades sold well, but other descriptions were more or less neglected. Mallory Bros. sold 91 head averaging 104 lbs at $4.60, with which exception no sales were reported above $4.00, and few above $3.50. We quote at $2.75@4.00 for common to choice.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10—11 a. m.—Flour, 28@29s. Wheat—Winter, 12s@12s 3d. Spring, 11s 10d@12s 5d. White, 12s 3d@12s 6d. Club, 12s 6d@14s. Corn, 35s 3d @35s 6d. Pork, 72s 6d. Lard, 40s.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs firm. Corn, 36s. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10—4:30 p. m.—Unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10—5 p. m.—Cotton dull; middling upland, 8⅛d; middling Orleans, 8⅛d; sales, 12,000 bales; American, 7,900 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; sales of uplands, nothing below good ordinary shipped November, at 8⅛d; December, 8 3-16; deliverable January and February, at 8⅛d; nothing below low middlings deliverable December, 8 3-16d.

Breadstuffs, firm. Red winter wheat, 12s@12s 2d. Flour, 28@29s. Corn, 36s.

Provisions—Cumberland middles, 40s 6d. Short ribs, 39s. Cheese, 64s 6d.

Petroleum—Refined, 13@14d.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England to-day on balance is £156,000. Consols for money, 91⅛@92; on account, 92@92⅛. United States coupons—'65, 93⅜; do of '67, 96; 10-40s, 91⅛; new 5s, 92; New York Central, 89; Erie, 36⅜; Erie preferred, 58⅜.

Turpentine—31s.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—Rentes, 58f 97½c.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Business was fairly active with commission houses to-day, and the jobbing trade in holiday goods showed considerable improvement. Cotton goods were steady and in fair demand. Prints were active in jobbers' hands. Fancy cassimeres were selling more freely. The balance of Schippers' worsted dress goods were sold at auction to-day, and the bidding was very spirited. Hosiery was in fair request.

The Live-Stock Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—HOGS—Arrivals, 6,400. The market was tame, and at the close lower. Early in the morning 4 cars of Ohio hogs sold at 5@5⅛c, but 5⅛c is now the outside quotation. City dressed hogs were weak, and declined to 6@6⅛c, with light pigs at 6⅛@7c. Western dressed were quoted at 6@6⅛c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 10.—CATTLE—Receipts, including one car reported to arrive, 374; total for the week, 5,610. The market is active at about ⅛c decline from yesterday's prices. Among Christmas cattle in the yard this week are several fine droves fed by A. and W. F., of Sandusky, Venedian County, Ill. This drove of [illegible] East in first hands. Good cattle, averaging 1,300 to 1,500, meet ready sale at fair rates.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 5,400; total for the week, 9,800. The market is active at yesterday's prices.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 4,100; total for the week, 20,700. The market is moderately active at ⅛c advance from yesterday's prices. About 200 were disposed of. Light hogs are not wanted. Desirable hogs, averaging 200 to 300, bring $5.00@5.25.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Dec. 10.—CATTLE—Arrivals, 58 cars; best, 5⅛@6⅛c; medium stockers, 3@3⅛c; bulls, 2@3⅛c.

HOGS—Arrivals, 32 cars; best Philadelphia, $5.00@5.15; Yorks, $4.60@4.90.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 12 cars; best, $5.00@5.25; medium, $4.00@4.50; common, $3.00@3.75.

The Wool Trade.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—Wool fleeces continue excited in consequence of the recent large sales. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces at 50@55c; Wisconsin and Michigan, 47@51c; combing and delaine, 53@55c. There is a good demand for pulled wool, and sales of superfine and extra were made at 40@50c, and very choice superfine at 51@52c.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 10.—PETROLEUM—Crude firm, at 95c@$1.00; refined quiet, at 13⅛c; spot, 14⅛@15⅛c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—COTTON—In fair demand; middling upland, 15⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour higher for shipping grades, with only a moderate request; receipts, 14,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.70@6.40; common to good extra, $6.60@7.10; good to choice extras, $7.15@7.75; white wheat, $7.75@8.30; extra Ohio, $6.90@8.60; St. Louis, $7.10@11.00. Rye flour scarce and firm at $4.75. Corn meal firmer; Western, $3.90@4.25. Wheat closed steady; receipts, 65,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago, $1.52@1.53; Northwestern spring, $1.54; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.56@1.57; extra choice do, $1.58; choice amber Michigan, $1.68. Rye quiet. Barley and malt quiet. Corn a shade easier and moderately active; receipts, 20,000 bu; Western mixed in store, 77⅛@78c; do afloat, 78@78⅛c; choice yellow Western, 79c; white Western, 81⅛c. Oats closed active and lower; receipts, 43,000 bu; mixed Western afloat, 56@57c; white Western, 58@59c.

HAY—Firm and in fair demand for shipping.

LEATHER—Active and firm at 27⅛@30c. Orinoco, 25@27⅛c.

WOOL—Active and very firm; closed strong and advancing; double extra Ohio, 53@55c; Michigan, 48@50c; pulled, 35@47c; unwashed, 32@38c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and firm; Rio, 23c, gold. Sugar quiet and easy; fair to good refining, 7⅛@7⅛c. Molasses quiet. Rice firmer.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and firm; crude, 5⅛c; refined, 14c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 41c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Quiet and weak for cash; new mess, $16.00; deliveries a shade easier; mess February, $16.00@16.05; March, $15.45@16.25. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles weak; long and short clear December and January 7⅛c, February 7⅛@7⅛c. Lard opened weak; closed firm; Western steam, cash, 8⅛c; December, 8⅛@8⅛c; January, 8⅛c; February, 8⅜@8⅛; March, 8 15-16@9c.

BUTTER—Firm and in good demand; fine Western firkins, 25@27c.

CHEESE—Firm and in fair demand at 13⅛c.

WHISKY—Firmer at 94⅛@95c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour buoyant and higher for low grades; superfine winter, $4.50@5.00; extra do, $5.00@5.75; XX, $6.00@6.50. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 2 spring, $1.19@1.19; No. 3 red fall, $1.35; No. 2 do, $1.60. Corn active and higher; No. 2, 55c on east track, 55@57c December. Oats active and higher; No. 2, 40c, on east track, do in elevator. Barley firm and higher, but slow; No. 2, $1.35@1.45. Rye better at 80c.

WHISKY—Steady at 88⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $14.00@14.50. Green meats firm; shoulders, 4⅛c; hams, 16 lb average, 8c. Bulk meats held firmly; only jobbing and order sales. Bacon—Nothing doing. Lard quiet and firm; prime steam, 7⅛c.

HOGS—Active and higher at $4.40@4.95; most sales at $4.75@4.90; receipts, 10,580.

CATTLE—Quiet; through Texans, 1⅛@2⅛c; wintered, 2⅛@3⅛c; prime to choice native steers, 4@5c; receipts, 735 head.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet at $4.85@5.20. Wheat steady; sample lots, $1.33@1.41. Corn firmer; old ear or shelled, 55c; new ear, 49c. Rye higher, at 92@93c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal, buyers holding off at $15.25@15.50. Lard—Kettle quiet and steady at 8⅛@8⅛c; steam held at 8c, with 7 15-16c bid. Bulk meats quiet for spot; shoulders, 5⅛c; clear rib, 6⅛@6⅛c; clear, 7@7⅛c; sales of shoulders, buyer March, at 6⅛c; clear rib, same option, at 8⅛c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 6⅛c; clear rib, 7⅛c; clear, 8c. Green meats steady; sales of shoulders at 5⅛@5⅛c; clear rib, 6⅛@6⅛c. Hams, 8⅛@8⅛c.

HOGS—In good demand at $4.85@5.20; receipts, 8,955; shipments, 6,255.

WHISKY—Firm at 90c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Dec. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled, but more active; extra, $1.61⅛; No. 1, $1.56@1.57; amber, $1.44. Corn steady at 48c. Oats in good demand at 46⅛c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat firm; amber, Michigan, $1.49⅛; January, $1.53@1.54. Corn dull, and a shade lower; high mixed, 59c cash, and December, 58⅛c; January, 59⅛c; February, new, 57⅛c; cash, low mixed, 57⅛c. Oats firm; No. 1, 46c; No. 2, 44⅛c.

HOGS—Dressed, firm at $5.80.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu; oats, 20,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 400 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; held firm; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $6.50@7.50; State, Ohio, and Indiana, $7.50@8.00. Wheat—Choice steady; other grades dull; red, $1.58@1.63; amber, $1.64@1.65; white, $1.70@1.80; better; State, 90c. Corn—Old yellow scarce; new in good supply; old held at 80c; new at 72@78c; mixed at 76c. Oats—White, 53@54c; mixed, 50@52c.

PETROLEUM—In fair demand; crude, 9⅛@10c; refined, 13⅛c.

WHISKY—Held at 95c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady.

PROVISIONS—Bulk meats firmer; shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 7c; clear, 7⅛c; hams, 9⅛@9⅛c. Green meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon nominal. Lard firmer; prime leaf, 9@10c. Mess pork, $15.50.

HOGS—Firm at $5.00@5.25; receipts light.

WHISKY—89c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and strong; sales of 1,200 bu No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1.44@1.45. Corn active; closing asking 67c for No. 2 mixed Western; sales, 47,500 bu at 65@66⅛c for No. 1. Rye held at $1.00. Barley neglected. Oats dull; held at 48c for No. 2.

Water being let into Eastern Division. Canal navigation to be resumed.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping at $5.25@9.25. Corn-meal lower at $3.35. Grain quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER—Quiet and weak at 15@30c.

EGGS—Dull and drooping at 30c.

PROVISIONS—Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 5c; sides, 6⅛@7⅛c. Lard, 8⅛@9⅛c.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 10.—PROVISIONS—Bulk shoulders, 5⅛c; clear rib, 6⅛c; clear, 7c. Lard, 7⅛@8c.

HOGS—Active at $4.40@4.65; receipts, 4,900.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.14⅛; No. 1, $1.12, cash; $1.11⅛ December. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 2, 37⅛c. Corn steady; No. 2, 53c. Rye steady; No. 1, 77⅛c. Barley steady; No. 2, $1.43.

HOGS—$4.75@5.75.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 81,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Grain quiet, steady, and unchanged. Receipts light.

PETROLEUM—Unsettled, but unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and in good demand; Western superfine, $4.50@5.75; do extra, $6.25@7.00; do family, $7.25@8.75. Wheat strong and steady; choice white, $1.82@1.93; fair to prime, $1.60@1.75; choice amber, $1.82@1.85; good to prime red, $1.70@1.80; common to fair, $1.40@1.65; Ohio and Indiana, $1.55@1.60; Western amber, $1.65. Corn strong and active; mixed Western, 72@73c. Oats firmer; Western mixed, 47@48c; white, 48@50c. Rye firmer.

PROVISIONS—Strong. The want of stock restricts business. Mess pork, $16.50. Bulk meats, market nearly bare of old; new shoulders to arrive, 6⅛@6⅛c; clear rib sides, 7⅛@7⅛c. Bacon, stock light; shoulders, 7⅛c; clear rib sides, 9@9⅛c. Lard unchanged.

BUTTER—Quiet.

COFFEE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm and scarce; higher for Western.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Dec. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.76. Corn firm; yellow, 69c, but at the close held at 70c. Barley quiet; up Lake Canada held at $1.63@1.65.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; double, $5.60; treble, $6.75@7.75; family, $8.00@9.00. Corn quiet at 75c. Oats, 55c.

BRAN—Firm at $1.00.

HAY—Prime, $23.00; choice firm at $24.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork scarce; new held at $15.50. Dry salt meats firm; shoulders, 6⅛c. Bacon scarce and firm at 7⅛@8⅛@8⅛c. Hams firm; old, 10@12c; new, 13@14c. Lard firm; tierce, 8@8⅛c; keg, 9⅛@10c.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm; inferior, 4@4⅛c; common, 5⅛c; fair to fully fair, 6⅛@8c; prime to choice, 8⅛c. Molasses in active demand; common, 40@45c; fair, 50@52c; prime to choice, 54@60c.

WHISKY—Quiet; Louisiana, 95c; Cincinnati, $1.02.

COTTON—Active; sales, 8,800 bales; good ordinary to strict good ordinary, 14@14⅛c; low middling to strict low middling, 15@15⅛c; good middling, 16⅛@17⅛c, for checks; receipts, 1,347 bales; exports coastwise, 5,332 bales; to the continent, 4,876 bales.

MONETARY—Gold, 109⅛@109⅛; sight for currency, ⅛c discount; for checks, par. Sterling—Bank for checks, 118.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

The Confirmation of Norton, Forrest, and Others Recommended.

The Resolution in Reference to the Treasurer Laid Over.

The Judiciary Committee of the Council held a meeting in the City Clerk's office yesterday afternoon, Ald. Richardson in the chair. There were present at first Aldermen Cannon, Cullerton, two others, Cannon and Campbell coming in before the adjournment.

The communications from the Mayor nominating Jesse O. Norton as Corporation Counsel, and C. H. Gillespie as Sealer of Weights and Measures were taken up, and it was decided to recommend their confirmation.

The resolution of Ald. McGrath, requesting the City Treasurer keeping the city funds, showing where he had deposited the funds was next considered.

Ald. Cullerton moved that ... He believed that the people ... shown their confidence in Mr. ... If his bond was not sufficient ... creased.

Ald. White thought the resolution ... sult to Mr. O'Hara.

The Chairman remarked that there was some reason for requiring the ... and it would, therefore, be best ... until a future meeting.

Ald. Cullerton was willing ... tion until there was a meeting of the Committee. He would then renew ... it talked about outside, and ... Hayes was the author of it.

It was finally decided to lay ... until the next meeting.

The resolution of Ald. Schaffner ... the Board of Police to fit up ... homeless wanderers, was temporarily ...

The communication of the ... J. C. E. Forrest City Clerk ... posed of.

Ald. Richardson said he had ... rest until Monday night, and ... him.

Ald. Cullerton remarked that ... might as well send him in ... they would have to do it so ... (Forrest) was a bone of contention ... of the Aldermen.

It was decided to report favorably ...

At this moment Ald. Cannon ... asked if he would sign the report ... the confirmation of Forrest ... would. A week ago he had ... vote for all the Mayor's nominees ... curred with the Committee in ... firmation of Judge Norton, ... little of him personally, but ... tion proved him to be competent ...

Ald. Cullerton asked him if ... Grath's resolution.

Ald. Cannon rejoined that ... good thing to have books in ... examination. He had not ... there might be something ... improper. It was all right ... ent opinion.

Ald. Cullerton did not think ...

Ald. Cannon wanted to know ... it.

Ald. Cullerton said he would ... about it at some other time.

Ald. Cannon believed Mr. ... est, but, for fear of some ... to have some restrictions ... ning him right, and ... should use the people right ... book where it could be seen ... Finance Committee at all times ... terfere in the least with ... office.

The Chairman said the next ... was a recommendation in ... McAvoy, the nominee of the ... of the Board of Public Works.

It was decided to oblige ...

The document relating to ... nominee for City Physician ...

Ald. Cullerton desired further ... could vote. He did not know ... Paoli, and was not familiar with ... even.

Ald. Cannon said Dr. Paoli ... and, although a first-class physician ... able, on account of his age, to ...

Ald. Cullerton remarked ... ticularly interested, as the ... was in his ward. It would ... man to discharge the duties of ...

The communication was laid ...

Shall John O'Neil be Oil Inspector ... question to be answered ...

Ald. Cannon said he would ... firmed, as they could not do ... (O'Neil) was a fit man, and as ... could be found in the city.

Ald. Cullerton had urged ... against him, and that was ... man fined $100 for selling oil ... licensed.

Ald. Campbell entered the ... ture, and, hearing what the ... talking about, said O'Neil was ...

The Chairman remarked ... seen Mr. O'Neil, but had heard ... well of him.

Ald. Campbell agreed with ... mend his confirmation.

The Chairman informed Ald. ... four of the Committee had signed ... mending the confirmation ... asked if that suited him.

Ald. Campbell said he had ... against McAvoy.

The Chairman added that Mr. ... familiar with the duties of the ... the appointment was a good one.

Ald. Cullerton urged him to ...

Ald. Campbell smiled and ... he said, bolted McAvoy when ... Chairman of the Council, but ... now. He did not think Dixon ... ject to McAvoy.

The Chairman remarked that ... duck in the Council last year ... the office. He hoped Ald. Campbell ... the report, so as to make ... recommendation.

Ald. Campbell began talking ... the present member of the ... South Side, and finally said ... Chairman before the meeting ... night, and sign the report ... Norton, and would sign the ... ing his confirmation, and ... others, he believed there would ... the Council. He would vote ... was the Mayor's son-in-law, ... the Mayor had rebuked him ... was trying to get His Honor ...

Alds. Cannon and Richardson ... by remarking that they thought ... his foot in it" Monday night ...

Ald. Campbell continued ... had passed upon the communication ... came in; but he would sign ... turn good for evil this time ... be the result of his casting ... upon the waters.

The petition asking that ... seat be declared vacant because ... side in the ward, was laid over.

Ald. Richardson asserted the ... Sherman House, in the First ... been advised by competent counsel ... hold his seat. He referred to ... Woodman, who represented the ... while he lived in the Tenth ... Plant came with ill grace from ... be understood it emanated.

Ald. Campbell was in favor ... men who lived in one ward ... other. It was not right, and ... he could to stop it.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE BANK-RESERVE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: To the many prescriptions ... cial malady given by quack ... add one. The National Banks ... keep a reserve of legal-tender ... wells. Other banks do the ... reserve lies stored away, doing ... ing nothing. Its aggregate is ... 000,000. Now, I suggest that ... bonds equal in amount ... reserve in the country, bearing ... interest, and sell these bonds ... be held as their reserve; ... Government to purchase and ... ing 6 per cent interest. ... made to be convertible into ... holders, and ... also to print ... ...

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

The Confirmation of McAvoy, Norton, Forrest, and Others Recommended.

The Resolution in Reference to the City Treasurer Laid Over.

The Judiciary Committee of the Council held a meeting in the City Clerk's office yesterday afternoon, Ald. Richardson in the chair. There were present at first Aldermen White and Cullerton, two others, Cannon and Campbell, coming in before the adjournment.

The communications from the Mayor nominating Jesse O. Norton as Corporation Counsel and C. H. Gillespie as Sealer of Weights and Measures were taken up, and the three agreed to recommend their confirmation.

The resolution of Ald. McGrath in relation to the City Treasurer keeping books in his office, showing where he had deposited the city's funds was next considered.

Ald. Cullerton moved that it be placed on file. He believed that the people, by their votes, had shown their confidence in Mr. O'Hara's honesty. If his bond was not sufficient, it should be increased.

Ald. White thought the resolution was an insult to Mr. O'Hara.

The Chairman remarked that there might be some reason for requiring the books to be kept, and it would, therefore, be better to defer action, until a future meeting.

Ald. Cullerton was willing to withdraw his motion until there was a meeting of the full Committee. He would then renew it. He had heard it talked about outside, and understood Mr. Hayes was the author of it.

It was finally decided to lay over the resolution until the next meeting.

The resolution of Ald. Schaffner, instructing the Board of Police to fit up lodging houses for homeless wanderers, was temporarily tabled.

The communication of the Mayor appointing J. C. E. Forrest City Clerk, was next disposed of.

Ald. Richardson said he had never seen Forrest until Monday night, and knew very little of him.

Ald. Cullerton remarked that the Committee might as well send him in to the Council, as they would have to do it sooner or later. He (Forrest) was a bone of contention among some of the Aldermen.

It was decided to report favorably.

At this moment Ald. Cannon came in, and was asked if he would sign the report recommending the confirmation of Forrest. He replied that he would. A week ago he had said that he would vote for all the Mayor's nominees. He also concurred with the Committee in regard to the confirmation of Judge Norton, saying that he knew little of him personally, but his general reputation proved him to be competent.

Ald. Cullerton asked him if he favored McGrath's resolution.

Ald. Cannon rejoined that he did. It was a good thing to have books in the office open for examination. He had not considered it yet, and there might be something behind it that was improper. It was all right, though, in his present opinion.

Ald. Cullerton did not think so.

Ald. Cannon wanted to know his objection to it.

Ald. Cullerton said he would talk with him about it at some other time.

Ald. Cannon believed Mr. O'Hara to be honest, but, for fear of some mistake, it was best to have some restrictions. He was in favor of using him right, and thought he (O'Hara) should use the people right. The keeping of a book where it could be seen by the Mayor or Finance Committee at all times would not interfere in the least with the business of the office.

The Chairman said the next thing in order was a recommendation in reference to J. H. McAvoy, the nominee of the Mayor for member of the Board of Public Works.

It was decided to oblige His Honor.

The document relating to Dr. Paoli, the nominee for City Physician, was then taken up.

Ald. Cullerton desired further time before he could vote. He did not know anything of Dr. Paoli, and was not familiar with his reputation even.

Ald. Cannon said Dr. Paoli was an old man, and, although a first-class physician, was hardly able, on account of his age, to fill the office.

Ald. Cullerton remarked that he was particularly interested, as the small-pox hospital was in his ward. It would require an active man to discharge the duties of the office.

The communication was laid over.

Shall John O'Neil be Oil Inspector? was the next question to be answered by the Committee.

Ald. Cannon said he would have to be confirmed, as they could not do any better. He (O'Neil) was a fit man, and as good an Inspector as could be found in the city.

Ald. Cullerton had urged only one thing against him, and that was having a grocery-man fined $100 for selling oil that had not been tested.

Ald. Campbell entered the room at this juncture, and, hearing what the Committee were talking about, said O'Neil was all right.

The Chairman remarked that he had never seen Mr. O'Neil, but had heard persons speak well of him.

Ald. Campbell agreed with the others to recommend his confirmation.

The Chairman informed Ald. Campbell that four of the Committee had signed a report recommending the confirmation of McAvoy, and asked if that suited him.

Ald. Campbell said he had nothing to say against McAvoy.

The Chairman added that McAvoy ought to be familiar with the duties of the office, and that his appointment was a good one.

Ald. Cullerton urged him to sign the report.

Ald. Campbell smiled and hesitated. He had, he said, bolted McAvoy when he was elected Chairman of the Council, but would vote for him now. He did not think Dixon himself would object to McAvoy.

The Chairman remarked that McAvoy's conduct in the Council last year entitled him to get the office. He hoped Ald. Campbell would sign the report, so as to make it an unanimous recommendation.

Ald. Campbell began talking about Mr. Carter, the present member of the Board from the South Side, and finally said he would see the Chairman before the meeting of the Council to-night, and sign the report. He knew Judge Norton, and would sign the report recommending his confirmation, and did so. As to the others, he believed there would be a skirmish in the Council. He would vote for Gillespie, as he was the Mayor's son-in-law, notwithstanding the Mayor had rebuked him Monday night when he was trying to get His Honor out of a bad scrape.

Alds. Cannon and Richardson interrupted him by remarking that they thought "he had put his foot in it" Monday night.

Ald. Campbell continued. The four Aldermen had passed upon the communications before he came in; but he would sign for Gillespie and return good for evil this time, and see what would be the result of his casting the bread of peace upon the waters.

The petition asking that Ald. Richardson's seat be declared vacant because he did not reside in the ward, was laid over.

Ald. Richardson asserted that he lived at the Sherman House, in the First Ward, and had been advised by competent counsel that he could hold his seat. He referred to the case of Ald. Woodman, who represented the Twentieth Ward, while he lived in the Tenth, and said the complaint came with ill grace from the source whence he understood it emanated.

Ald. Campbell was in favor of ousting Aldermen who lived in one ward and represented another. It was not right, and he intended to do what he could to stop it.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE BANK-RESERVE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: To the many prescriptions for our financial malady given by quack financiers, I wish to add one. The National Banks are required to keep a reserve of legal-tender notes in their vaults. Other banks do the same thing. This reserve lies stored away, doing no service, earning nothing. Its aggregate is—well, say $150,000,000. Now, I suggest that the Government issue bonds equal in amount to the total bank-reserve in the country, bearing, say, 3 per cent interest, and sell these bonds to the banks, to be held as their reserve; with the proceeds the Government to purchase and retire bonds bearing 6 per cent interest. The new 3 per cent bonds to be convertible into currency at pleasure of the holders, and vice versa. The Government also to print currency equal in amount to these bonds, and hold it subject to conversion. This will be an expansion of currency without expanding it. That is, it will put into active use the currency now stored as reserve in the vaults of the banks, but it will not increase the amount of currency outstanding. The currency to be printed by the Government, and held by it subject to conversion into these bonds, will never, or rarely, be used. But it would be important for the Government to have it on hand, so that the people may know it is there for them in case of need. The advantages of this arrangement to the Government, to the banks, and to the people, are obvious. Now, where are the objections to it?

CHICAGO, Dec. 10, 1873. W.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Pay of County Employes—Clerk of the Superior Court.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Ashton in the chair. Commissioners Bogue, Busse, Burdick, Clough, Crawford, Johnson, Jones, Harrison, Harris, Herting, Lonergan, and Singer were present.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Chair announced the special order of business to be the consideration of the salaries of county officers.

On motion of Commissioner Lonergan, the special order was suspended, and two reports from the Committee on Public Buildings—one allowing M. B. Bailey $4,250 for services rendered at the new County Jail building, and the other recommending a change in the lathing of the jail. Both were concurred in.

The Committee on Judiciary submitted a report recommending a refusal of the application of State's Attorney Reed in the matter of Matthias Eiseles, who prays for the restoration of a certain plat. Concurred in.

THE SALARY QUESTION.

On motion of Commissioner Johnson, the Board went into Committee of the Whole on the special order, Commissioner Harrison in the chair.

On motion of Commissioner Ashton, the Clerk read the County salary-list, as fixed last year.

Commissioner Bogue moved that the salaries of the employes in the office of the Circuit Clerk be the same as last year.

Mr. Gross, the Circuit Clerk, being called upon for a statement, said he could not spare any clerks, and those in his office got no more salary than they earned.

Commissioner Bogue's motion was adopted.

Commissioner Clough moved that the salaries of the bailiffs be the same as last year.

Commissioner Burdick advocated a reduction of salaries wherever it was possible. Retrenchment was a leading principle in the recent election, and the promises then made ought to be lived up to.

Sheriff Bradley explained that the Bailiffs got no more than they were worth.

Commissioner Clough's motion was adopted.

Commissioner Johnson moved that the salaries of the employes in the Recorder's office be the same as last year.

Mr. James Stewart, the Recorder, showed the necessity of leaving the salaries of his clerks just where they were.

Commissioner Johnson's motion was adopted.

Commissioner Crawford moved that the Recorder be allowed two watchmen at $65 per month each.

A long discussion followed, but the motion was finally adopted.

When the salary list of the Sheriff's office was reached, Commissioner Crawford suggested that the pay of the Country Deputies be increased.

Sheriff Bradley thought they did not get enough, but he was opposed to the cutting down the number of his Deputies.

Commissioner Johnson moved that the pay of the employes in the Sheriff's office be left as it was last year.

Commissioner Burdick moved as an amendment, that the salaries of the City Deputies be reduced from $2,000 per annum to $1,800.

Commissioner Crawford moved as an amendment to the amendment, that the salaries of the Country Deputies be fixed at $800 per annum, instead of $600.

Commissioner Jones suggested that $600 would be enough for them.

Commissioner Clough offered as a substitute that the compensation of the City Deputies be fixed at $1,800 per annum, and that of the Country Deputies at $600.

All these motions were defeated.

Commissioner Burdick then offered precisely the same resolution as the substitute of Commissioner Clough, viz., to change the Deputies' salaries to $1,800 and $600, and it was adopted.

CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Commissioner Ashton offered the following:

Resolved, That we recommend that the Board instruct the Committee on Judiciary, to inquire into and examine the question, as to what should be the compensation of the present Clerk of the Superior Court, whether he is entitled to fees, or should be paid a salary, and, if entitled to fees, to what extent; and what (if any) proportion of the fees of said office belongs to the County, and should go into the County Treasury. Also, what is the legal status of the present Clerk of said Court.

Commissioner Clough moved as a amendment that all those salaries which had not been fixed be referred to the Judiciary Committee. It was lost.

The Committee agreed to recommend the adoption of Commissioner Ashton's resolution.

Commissioner Johnson moved that the Committee of the Whole rise and report progress, and ask leave to sit again. Carried.

Leave was granted, and the Board adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

PERSONALS.

THE CITY.

Gen. Baird, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

S. H. Norton, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

B. C. Collins, of Batavia, is at the Briggs.

C. C. Huntley, of Idaho, is at the Palmer.

B. C. Bailey, of Rockford, is at the Palmer.

John B. McKay, of Montreal, is at the Palmer.

William A. Strong, of London, is at the Palmer.

Col. E. E. Bassett, of Chicago, is at the Sherman.

J. F. Mathews, of New York, is at the Sherman.

The Rev. A. H. Ellis, of New York, is at the Pacific.

T. J. Farmer, of Grand Rapids, is at the Briggs.

J. B. Stevenson, of Philadelphia, is at the Briggs.

Joseph Sultan, of Salt Lake City, is at the Palmer.

Walter J. Hayes, of Clinton, Iowa, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. O. H. Browning, of Quincy, is at the Sherman.

John McKenzie, of Belfast, Ireland, is at the Sherman.

Judge Stephen R. Moore, of Kankakee, is at the Pacific.

Att'y-Gen. J. K. Edsall, of Springfield, is at the Pacific.

The Hon. L. G. Harkness, of Cleveland, is at the Pacific.

The Hon. S. S. Merrill, of Milwaukee, is at the Pacific.

J. B. Thompson and family, of New York, are at the Sherman.

Capt. Prince and Anthony Force, of Montreal, are at the Pacific.

E. E. Fayerweather, Commercial Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, is in the city.

John S. Gray, General Western Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at San Francisco, is in the city.

IN GENERAL.

Mr. Beliew has returned to England.

"Inflation," argues President Grant, "and then specie payments." Another big drunk, and then let us get sober in the gutter.—*New York Graphic.*

Mr. Odger has made up his mind to leave England for a lecturing tour in the United States, his more particular object being to address the trades-societies.

"Olivia" says of Alexander H. Stephens: "Wonderful man! It may be said that he once had a body, but it has been pared down until it is transparent. You feel that God is very good to give you almost a chance to see a naked soul."

Thomas O. Osborn, of Chicago, and D. A. Cutler, of New York, who passed through our city a few weeks ago on their way to Mexico, returned yesterday, and have taken apartments at the City Hotel. They were members of the Commission appointed to investigate and ascertain the amount and value of the depredations committed by the Mexicans on citizens of the United States residing in Texas, near the border.—*New Orleans Times, Dec. 8.*

"You have heard of Kit Burns? I worried the life out of him," said Mr. Bergh to a St. Louis reporter. "He had a rat-pit, and a cock-pit, and a dog-pit, and I drove him out of New York and into his grave. I had my force of police all round his house, and compelled him to move his den of infamy over to New Jersey. The lowest ruffians in New York infested his place on the Five Points, and then I hunted them out of Jersey. The stoppage of his business worried Kit into his grave. No, his ghost does not trouble me much. I was not afraid of him in the flesh, and in the spirit he is less troublesome to me still."

Here are some odds and ends of London gossip: Sir J. D. Coleridge, the new Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, has been offered a Peerage, but thinks his father should have it first. His father, however, was offered a Peerage before and refused it; and it is the young Sir John, not old Sir John, who is wanted to help the Government in the House of Lords, and to show fight to Lord Cairns. A list of the number of rejected Peerages during the last quarter of a century would be a curious document. Mr. T. Baring, who has just died, was offered one, and refused; and many others are understood to have done the same. On the other hand, a statement of the applications for Peerages, and of the claims of the applicants, would be, perhaps, even more interesting. Mr. Gladstone's eldest daughter is to be married on the 29th of December to the Rev. Mr. Benson, Head Master of Wellington College.

Judge John C. Underwood, of the United States Court in Virginia, who died at his residence in Washington, last Sunday night, was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., and, long before the late War, purchased land in Clarke County, Va., where he for years resided. In 1856 he was a delegate to the Convention which nominated Fremont for the Presidency, and, on account of his political sentiments, was forced to leave the State. He then went to New York City, and remained there until 1861, as the Secretary of the Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company, a society formed for the purpose of settling and selling Southern lands. In 1861 he was appointed Consul to Callao, Peru, which he declined, to accept the position of Fifth Auditor of the Treasury Department, and while holding that position he received, in 1864, the appointment of Judge of the District Court of Virginia.

CITY OFFICES.

The Board of Police yesterday appointed William Keegan a special policeman for duty at the Sherman House.

John Tennison has been appointed Bailiff for the South Side Police Court. He has held the office for several years, and gives excellent satisfaction.

Ex-Mayor Bond, who was also Chairman of the Council Finance Committee, delivered all the papers referred which were not acted upon by the old Committee to Alderman McGrath yesterday.

The Mayor issued commissions as Police Justices, yesterday, to Henry Kauffman, N. B. Boyden, and Daniel Scully.

The Mayor's office was crowded as usual with Aldermen and others. His Honor went away early in the afternoon, whereat many people were disappointed.

The bond of Comptroller Hayes has not yet been filed in the City Clerk's office. Mr. Burley has consented to remain in charge until Tuesday, when it is expected Mr. Hayes will succeed him.

Every day, applications are made to the Mayor for relief. He has declined to interfere with the work of the County Agent or the Relief and Aid Society, and it is useless for destitute people to appeal to him for assistance.

It was rumored that the documents removing Police Commissioner Wright and Superintendent Washburn have been prepared, but no definite information could be obtained regarding them. City Attorney Jamison says he has not drawn them up, and the Mayor's Secretary pretends ignorance of their existence.

The conversation which Mayor Colvin had in his office with Superintendent Washburn, Tuesday afternoon, was in reference to a complaint against a saloon-keeper on South Halsted street. The report that Washburn had been informed that his services were no longer needed, was unfounded.

No new cases of small-pox were reported yesterday, and but one death occurred. The new hospital will be ready for patients in about three weeks. When it is finished, the objections now entertained to going to the pest-house will be dissipated, as the new building will be comfortable, and excellent care will be taken of the afflicted.

Several of the Aldermen had a consultation yesterday with the Mayor, in reference to the eligibility of Jacob Rehm for the position of Superintendent of Police. Commissioner Sheridan also talked to His Honor about it. The former, while a warm friend of Mr. Rehm, thinks he cannot be appointed in accordance with law. It is said Mayor Colvin has the opinions of half a dozen "eminent" lawyers, who hold that the Superintendent of Police has jurisdiction over the whole county, and that any resident of the county is eligible. The question will come before the Committee on Police at their meeting to-day, and be decided. Corporation Counsel Tuley has not been asked for an opinion on the subject.

The report of the Finance Committee, submitted to the Council Monday, recommending the striking out of several items from the Appropriation bill, and the reduction of others, caused much discussion among the Aldermen yesterday, some of them having pet measures on the black list. It was stated that after the Council had appropriated a specific sum for a specific purpose, it could not diminish that amount by subsequent legislation. For instance, $200,000 had been appropriated to build the sewer to drain the North Branch. The Finance Committee recommended that it be reduced to $100,000. That, it was claimed could not be done. It is said, however, that the tax-levy will be cut down the half million recommended by the Committee, and that the Comptroller will be guided by the report of the Finance Committee, and not pay out money on work, except to the extent recommended by it.

The Sanitary Superintendent is waiting patiently for the recovery of a man now ill with small pox at No. 63 Chicago avenue. This man refused to be vaccinated when another in the house was attacked by the disease, and Dr. Miller intends to summon him when he gets well, in order to test the legality of the ordinance requiring general vaccination. If the man dies he will have paid the penalty of his contumacy; if he recovers he will be arraigned before the courts and the case pressed until the Supreme Court pass upon the question. A decision is needed, as many people deny the validity of the ordinance, and will not submit to be vaccinated until compelled by the law. The Board of Health feels that the disease cannot be suppressed unless every person undergoes the operation, and hence awaits the result of the coming trial with anxiety.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AUCTION SALES OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND furniture and household goods, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, at our Salesroom, 63 South Canal-st. Other than sale days you can buy these goods at less than value. We make liberal advances, or buy goods when low. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALLMENTS, prices reduced to suit the times; chamber sets, parlor suites, lounges, 100 styles of chairs, wardrobes, carpets, bedding, &c. It is for your interest to examine our stock. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 383 West Madison-st.

FURNITURE AND LEASE FOR SALE OF 24 rooms, doing an excellent business, central location, on easy terms. Apply at 115 and 117 East Randolph-st., Room 21, Kingsbury Block.

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF every description at auction Saturday and Wednesday, and at private sale at manufacturers' prices. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers, 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD; NEW AND elegant design; surpasses all; seven styles, all sizes. Adapted to parlor, library, dining-room, office, and store. Child's Empire Bedstead now ready. Sold on installments. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 383 West Madison-st.

WE WILL FURNISH EXCELLENT STORAGE AT low rates, for furniture, household goods of any kind, pianos, sewing machines, or any stocks of merchandise, and also make loans on same at reasonable rates. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE FUNDS IN hand for purchase of notes having short time to run, secured by city real estate. No. 7 Hawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities at Laasen's Private Loan Office, 175 Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1864.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, jewelry, and other valuable securities, at Central Loan Office, 206 State-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, AND ON collaterals, or will buy real estate notes. Call in the forenoon, Room 18, 153 State-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON 3 TO 12 MONTHS' TIME, ON mortgage or collaterals. Mortgages bought. D. E. FISKE, Room 6, Otis Block.

WANTED—$30,000 FOR SIX MONTHS, IN SUMS of $5,000 or $10,000. Good notes with purchase-money mortgages as collateral security. ENOCH HOWARD & CO., Room 2, McCormick Block.

$800 TO INVEST FOR SIX MONTHS ON REAL estate. ISAAC H. PRICE, 19½ East Madison-st., Room 2.

$1,500 TO LOAN FROM 4 TO 6 MONTHS. LEVI WING & CO., 96 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL MAY SEND ADDRESS TO her friend. Wish to deliver a package. W B W.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR TO EXCHANGE AND PAY SOME money, a lot at Kenwood, near lake, 50x200, east front.

House and lot on Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st., and lot 25x120 on Michigan-av., north of Madison-st., to exchange for outside unimproved or farm, improved, near Chicago.

Five acres corner Stony Island boulevard and Seventy-fifth-st. for sale at a great bargain, or will trade for inside property.

House and lot southeast corner Forty-second-st. and Egan-av. for sale cheap on easy payments, or will trade for building lot.

Two new houses on Washington-av., near Fiftieth-st., for sale cheap, or exchange for building lots.

Choice building lots at Kenwood, Oakland, Hyde Park, Egandale, and on South Side for sale at reduced prices; real bargains. Several houses in same location in same category. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE AND BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED residence lots on Oakwood boulevard and Egan-av., between Grand Boulevard and Vincennes-av., at low prices and on easy terms. This property immediately adjoins the south city limits, and possesses every advantage for investment or improvement. To those wishing to build in the spring, the most liberal inducements will be offered. Title perfect. Please call and get a plat of the property. Oakwood boulevard is 100 feet wide, and is the connecting link between Grand and Central boulevards, and is to be handsomely improved and kept in order by the Park Commissioners, without taxation on the property, forever. Oakwood will be beyond question the finest east and west street south of the city limits. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—STATE STREET—EXTRAORDINARY lease for 99 years without re-appraisals, 22x44 feet, east front, 22 feet north of Randolph-st., $1,200 per year until March, 1877, and $1,800 per year thereafter until expiration of lease. Bonus required only $6,000, if sold immediately. This is the cheapest and best lease ever offered in this city. A building that could be rented for $7,000 per year could be erected on the lot, at a cost not exceeding $7,000. Tenants are now waiting to occupy the building. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—A FINE CITY HOME AT SACRIFICE; $800 under value; part cash, balance time. BRIGHAM & STEVENS, 13 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—DECIDED BARGAINS; LOTS ON Leavitt and Oakley-sts., near Polk; Easy terms. H. F. COY, 152 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—300 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUNDED by State, Halsted, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Five years' time, 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—50 FEET, NORTHWEST corner of Wabash-av. and Thirty-third-st.; sewer, gas, water, and pavement; this is the best residence corner on the avenue; will be sold low, and on easy terms. Apply to the owner, ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—STOP PAYING RENT—FOUR NEW cottages and lots on Swann-st., near Forty-seventh-st. and Wentworth-av., on monthly payments. F. R. WILSON, 220 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—STATE AND THIRTY-SEVENTH-STS.—50 by 178 feet northeast corner of State and Thirty-seventh-sts.; price low; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—50 BY 178 FEET, WEST front, on Wabash-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW FIGURE AND ON EASY terms, 6 lots, fronting on Adams and Jackson-sts., just west of California-av. ALFRED JAMES, owner, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—49½X175 feet, west front, on Wells-st., between Schiller-st. and North-av. Will sell half, 24 or 25 feet, if desired. For particulars apply to H. G. NUSCHELER, Room 51 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN. LOTS ON Western-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, FIFTY splendid building lots, size 26x125 feet each. Price reduced until Dec. 15 to $160 per lot, payable one-half cash, and balance one year. Original price $250 per lot. Rare chance for a small and profitable investment. One lot can be bought as cheap as it will ever be sold. Look at the property and surrounding improvements. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON PROPOSED BOULEVARD at South Englewood, size 25x200 feet, price $500 each, until Dec. 15. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IF SOLD THIS WEEK, GROVE LOTS at Evanston, only $350; $25 down and $5 monthly for balance. Remember that after next Monday they will be $400; now secure one or two in time for the rise. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—WHY WILL YOU PAY RENTS WHEN you can buy a 7-room cottage and lot for $1,000, and only pay $100 down and $20 a month for balance; this property is at Desplaines; this is the last one, secure it immediately. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—REMEMBER THAT YOU HAVE ONLY until Monday left to buy lots at Desplaines for $100; $10 down and $5 monthly. Next Monday they will be $200. Now, if you want to secure the rise come to my office any day this week at 1:30 o'clock sharp, and go and see the lots free. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE, FINELY finished house, 14 rooms, on lot to suit in size, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO LARGE 2-STORY houses, first-class finish; one cottage, 6 rooms, one block from depots; sixty trains daily; on monthly payments—by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON SIXTY-SECOND and Sixty-third-sts., near depots; streets graded; also several houses; price low; easy terms. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT ENGLEWOOD, IN BECK'S subdivision, and near the Normal School, at a bargain. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY AT SOUTH CHICAGO, suitable for subdivision. Can be retailed at large profit. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS 25, 27¼, 50, 62¼, and 100 feet each. The best bargain we ever offered; sure to advance 50 per cent in six months. Located near the depots, schools, and churches. The assurance of lake water next season is creating large inquiry for Englewood property. HULBURD & CO., 308 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS—CHOICE LOTS at Austin and Englewood. WM. H. CLARKE, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 20 ACRES JOINING STATION on Rock Island Railroad, 30 miles from city, at a bargain; will take part trade; 100 per cent profit to subdivide. Inquire, this week, at GUSTIN & WALLACE'S, Room 3 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—21 ACRES ON R. I. R. R., 6 miles from city, fine improvements going on, depot close by, small cash payment. AVERY, MILLER & CO., 142 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—BRIDGEPORT LOTS AT BARGAINS—I will sell less than you can buy elsewhere. Call at 765 Archer-av., near Lock-st., or on E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN IF SOLD now, two lots and a new house at Ravenswood, twenty minutes ride from Wells-st. depot. W. P. JONES, 203 La Salle-st. Call 11 to 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—50 FEET OF STORE SHELVING, WITH glass doors and drawers. Apply immediately, at 133 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN A LARGE circus canvas, 120 feet round top, with all its equipments complete. Address O 21, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOT OF PICTURES, framed, (gilts), consisting of oil and water color paintings, oil prints and chromos, cheap for cash. Address H. P. O. Box 8, Hyde Park.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOVERNMENT CLOTHING, consisting of army overcoats, jackets, pants, woolen blankets, etc.; also dark blue army cloth by the yard or piece, cheap. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—MUSKETS, RIFLES, AND all kinds of breech-loading army rifles, revolvers, swords, knives, and military equipments, &c., at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DARK BLUE ALL-WOOL double-width cloth by the yard or piece, at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A TRADING SCHOONER, 5 YEARS old, capacity, 2,000 bushels. For terms address GEO. RANKIN, Waukegan, Ill.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, LATHES, DRILLS, AND planers. Apply at 122 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW STATIONARY STEAM engines, one 12x18, one 8x16, and one 6x10. Apply to Chicago Steam Engine Works, southeast corner Michigan and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—A LARGE MANUFACTURING COMPANY wishes some light machinery, such as presses, lathes, planers, screw, and milling machines, shafting, small iron casting moulds, etc. Also a man understanding the silver-plating business thoroughly. Address T 79, Tribune office.

$30 PAYS FOR THE BEST FOOT-POWER scroll saw made.
$275 pays for a new double-belted 24-inch Farrar planer.
$125 pays for a new No. 3 Smith morticing machine.
$60 pays for a 12-inch by 4-feet iron bed Putnam hand lathe.
$45 pays for a 16-inch new wood lathe.
A variety of second-hand lathes, planers, drill presses, nearly all good as new; cheap. Lathe and planing machine chucks, centres, iron vises, portable forge, very cheap.
GERRIT V. ORTON, Machine Broker, No. 220 East Washington-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—ONE SINGER MANUFACTURING, three Howe, and one Grover & Baker family sewing machines. All new and at less than wholesale prices. O. C. CHASE, 54 Fifth-av.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st., and 174 South Clark-st., up-stairs. Ladies can get a sewing-machine on easy monthly payments, making a small cash payment down, and take our sewing home, and be paid in cash for all work done over monthly payments. Come and examine our terms. Old machines repaired and made as good as new.

SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S WEST Side branch office, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy payments. Remember the number.

SINGER—THE OLD-ESTABLISHED SINGER OFfice, 215 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, and rented. Open evenings.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

MUSICAL.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, AND ALL kinds of musical instruments neatly repaired at 95 South Halsted-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—A NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANO, VERY cheap for cash. Purchaser please call and see at 63 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, A SECond-hand Steinway piano, either upright or square; must be a superior instrument and in good order. Address N 10, Tribune office.

300 PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE—AT A great reduction for cash; also for rent or sale on installments. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st., near Adams.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD—BUSINESS and medical mediums. 160 West Madison-st.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT, business and medical medium, 69 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 3-STORY AND BASEMENT marble-front houses in block fronting south on Vernon Park (Macalester-place). Contain 11 rooms; bath-room, hot and cold water, hot-air furnace, brick barns, etc.; will be rented at reasonable figures to desirable tenants. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AT 386 MAY-ST., A HOUSE OF 4 rooms, $12. 5 rooms cheap; apply at 143 West Harrison-st. Also, 5, 4, and 3 rooms at 100 North Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—137 LOOMIS-ST., 2-STORY FRAME house, 11 rooms, fine "frost-proof" cellar, fine location, 200 feet from street-cars, large garden, etc. Will be rented for $40 per month to permanent tenant. Apply at 131 Loomis-st.

TO RENT—ON WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR CURtis, a 14-room marble-front house, with modern improvements; good brick barn. Rent low to a good party. Apply to GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, Room 16, 88 Clark-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY BRICK, NO. 6 CASS-ST.; HAS all the modern improvements. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, FURNISHED, complete, between State and Wabash-av. Price $30 per month. Apply at 187 South Clark-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—ON THE WEST SIDE, 3-STORY AND basement marble front house, and all the modern improvements, handsomely furnished, one mile from State-st., and one block from Madison-st. horse-cars. Apply by letter, E. G. B., Tribune office.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, 387 WEST Adams-st. Low to a good tenant. SNYDER & LEE, 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED, ALSO AN UNFURnished, 6-room cottage, 828 Pratt-place, between Hoyne and Leavitt, Jackson and Van Buren-sts.

TO RENT—NEW 10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE IN good neighborhood, North Division, near horse-cars, for $30 per month. W. M. TRUE, 161 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—378 WABASH-AV., SUITABLE FOR boarding-house. Apply to HAMILTON & BLOHM, 126 Clark-st.

TO RENT—58 NORTH PEORIA-ST., CORNER Fulton, 2-story frame house, 9 rooms. Will rent to two families. Apply at 68 North Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—AT 666 TYLER-ST., CORNER WINchester-av., splendid gothic cottage, 8 rooms, completely furnished, to responsible party, who will board owner.

TO RENT—AND THE FURNITURE FOR SALE OF 24 rooms doing an excellent business, central location, on easy terms. Apply at 115 and 117 East Randolph-st., Room 21 Kingsbury Block.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A FEW MORE OF THOSE COMMODIOUS flats left in the new Pierce Block, corner of Sangamon and Randolph-sts; rent only $30 and $25 for suites of six rooms, with modern conveniences. Apply immediately to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM IN A business block on Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe, suitable for an office or sleeping-room. Rent only $12 per month. Apply to D. J. CROCKER, Rooms 6 and 7, 167 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS BY the day, week, or month, at St. Elmo, 85 and 87 Dearborn-st. Charges reasonable. Office, Room 32.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, $12 TO $15 per month, Smith-st., one block west of Union Park. Inquire Room 33, No. 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN SUITE, AT low rates. 147 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM AT $12.50 per month. 146 East Madison-st., Room 32.

TO RENT—THE ENTIRE FOURTH FLOOR OF 14 rooms, northwest corner Clark and Monroe-st. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO GOOD-SIZED FOURTH FLOOR front rooms, with washstand, &c., suitable for office or light business; $12 per month each. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF (OCTAGON) FRONT rooms, first-class, only $5 per week. Address O 22, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A LARGE, NICELY-FURNISHED room, suitable for two or four gentlemen, with fire, gas, etc., on reasonable terms. Also a single room. Day board convenient. 411 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—VERY NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, large enough for 3 or 4 gentlemen, at reduced rates; fuel, gas, and use of piano included. 164 and 166 East Washington-st., Room 60.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF NICELY FURNISHED rooms, $10 per month, opposite Matteson House. Address M D S, No. 113 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, from $12 to $20 per month; also unfurnished rooms. 12 East Madison-st., Room 43.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, by the day, week, or month; cheapest rent in the city. At the St. Julien European Hotel, 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3 OR 2 NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, private family. Parties with satisfactory reference can obtain them very low. Apply at 16 Congress-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. TERMS REASONABLE. 119 South Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED ROOMS. 472 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—TWO STORES, NOS. 450 AND 452 Wabash-av., cheap to a good tenant. Inquire of JOHN G. ASHLEMAN, Jeweler, 199 State-st., corner Adams.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. All work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB, Accountant, 145 Fifth-av.

BARCLAY SELLS METAL SHOW CASES AT $3.50 per foot. 141 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

GET YOUR KID AND DOGSKIN GLOVES FITTED to measure at the Branch of the Boudie Kid Glove Factory, Paris. 103 State-st., southeast corner Washington.

GLOVES WASHED AND CLEANED BY MISS K. FORGERSEN, 43 Fourth-st., between North Halsted and Union.

NOTICE—CHICAGO, ILL., DEC. 10, 1873.—AS MY wife, Ellen Copithorn, has left my bed and board without reason, I hereby notify everybody not to board or harbor her on my account, as I shall pay none of her contracting debts. JOHN COPITHORN.

RAILROAD TICKETS BOUGHT AND SOLD, 77 Clark-st. First-class tickets to St. Louis 20 per cent discount. A. H. POWELL.

TROY LAUNDRY, 301 WEST LAKE-ST.—FAMILY washing and rough dried, 60c; gents, $1.00, and ladies, $1.50 per dozen. Unsurpassed work; prompt delivery. All orders promptly attended to.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 297 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—THIS IS ADDRESSED TO THE thousands of men and women who are in Chicago with no other income than what their daily labor brings them, and who are not a dollar better off to-day than they were one, ten, or twenty years ago. You can go with us to Colorado and get a good home and employment. We also furnish you teams and seed to commence farming with. This Company that is now getting ready to go, and with which we will go ourselves, will have contracts before leaving Chicago for building 10 houses, digging 6 miles of ditch, 80 perch of stone, 100 tons of coal, and cutting 200 cords of wood.
Remember, our colony have already built over 30 houses, and made lots of other improvements. We are sending out lots of good people. If you are idling your time away and wasting your money, come and go with us where you can put your idle time on your own homes.
Office, Room 17 Methodist Church Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts. Open until 8 o'clock in the evening. GREEN BROS.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE TWO SITTING DESKS and an office table; must be cheap for cash. Call at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., up stairs.

WANTED—STOCK OF HARDWARE TOOLS and cutlery; must be a bargain. Call or address T H, 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, TWO SITTING DESKS and an office table; must be cheap for cash. Call at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., up-stairs.

WE WANT AN A 1 SALOON, CENTRALLY LOcated, South Side; must be a bargain, and well located; will pay cash on delivery. Apply at once, E. F. RUSH & CO., Brokers, 184 South Clark-st., Room 13.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SALOON LICENSE. Apply corner First and Paulina-sts.

WANTED—GROCERY STORE, STOCK $5,000 TO $8,000. Will pay cash and real estate. AMBROSE PEARSON, 114 and 116 LaSalle-st., Room 8.

WILL PAY $1,000 TO $1,500 CASH FOR A GOOD, well-located saloon, South Side, south of Harrison-st. Don't apply unless you mean business, and will sell cheap for cash. E. F. RUSH & CO., Brokers, 184 South Clark-st., Room 13.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENERAL STOCK OF GROCERIES, TEAS, and crockery, for sale or exchange; invoices about $6,500; would trade for farm or city real estate, unincumbered. Inquire at 14 South Desplaines-st.

A BARGAIN—GOOD PAYING MEAT MARKET, good location, West Side, horse and wagon all complete; also a good paying saloon on West Side, 25 years standing, cheap for cash; also first-class corner saloon on South Side; first-class chances at different prices; partners procured; quick sales and good prices; put your business in our hands. E. F. RUSH & CO., Brokers, 184 South Clark-st., Room 13.

A WHOLESALE STOCK OF NOTIONS AND JEWelry closing out very cheap. D'UTASSY, 129 East Randolph-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—I AM GOING INTO other business, and will sell my stock of drugs at a bargain. Address A. H. MILES, Des Moines, Iowa.

HALF-INTEREST IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED hardware business for sale. Apply to F. F. SPENCER, 30 and 32 Lake-st.

I HAVE A ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A VALUABLE patent just procured I want to sell or exchange for real estate or personal property. Will exchange for dry goods or groceries. Address P. O. Box 142, Chicago, Ill.

MEAT MARKET, NO. 25 ARCHER-AV., FOR sale; terms reasonable; party wishing to leave the city.

MEAT MARKET TO RENT—TWO HORSES AND wagons, fixtures, engine, and sausage-machine for sale. Everything in complete order for packing. 507 State-st.

PARTIES HAVING CAPITAL FROM $300 TO $5,000 can find a rare chance to make money by calling on BIGELOW BROS. & STONE, 131 Lake-st.

SALOON, FIXTURES, AND LICENSE FOR SALE very cheap, cheap rent, at 23 Blue Island-av. Don't come without money.

$500 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST IN A LONG established and genteel jobbing business paying clear $500 per month, with over $1,000 stock on hand. 123 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

$500 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST IN A WELL established cash business, paying nearly that amount monthly. 127 South Clark-st., Room 28.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—70 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN OR WOMEN, WORK pleasant; pay good. T. J. COZINE, 287 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

AGENTS WANTED—75 CENT SAMPLES FREE TO either sex in country to show goods, and prove that we have the best paying business extant. MERRILL & CO., Room 18, 184 East Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL GOODS THAT everybody must have, panic or no panic; $4 to $10 a day sure; particulars free. C. M. LIVINGSTON, 177 East Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A RAPID, CORRECT, AND EXPERIENCED penman to address letters and circulars. Address O K, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD SALESMAN TO SELL AN ELEGANT Christmas book. O. J. GRIFFITHS, 126 and 128 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOKKEEPER OUT OF employment, that has no objection to canvassing a sure thing to make money; one acquainted with the city preferred. Address S 59, Tribune Office.

Trades.

WANTED—A MAN QUALIFIED TO WORK A CIRCULAR saw and sticking machine. Inquire at 69 West Washington-st.

WANTED—PLASTERERS AND MASONS (BRICK) for twenty houses at Evanston; specifications and railroad pass (returns) will be forwarded on receipt of $1. MOSELY BROTHERS, Chicago Post-Office.

WANTED—A GOOD HARNESS MAKER TO DO fine work. Address ESSER BROS., Aurora, Ill.

WANTED—A SILVER SPOON FORGER. APPLY at 22 Galena-st., Aurora, Ill.

WANTED—LATHERS AT 132 SOUTH CANAL-ST. Call between 7 and 9 o'clock this morning. Come ready for work.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—25 CHOPPERS FOR MICHIGAN; wages, $1.25 per cord; must leave this day. Apply to C. V. SNELL, 259 Randolph-st., Lind's Block.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BOOT AND SHOE house in Boston, traveling salesman for the Illinois and Iowa trade; none but men of experience need apply. Address P. O. Box 2176, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT to call on or address REVINGTON & CO., 233 West Washington-st.

WANTED—LIVE MEN TO SELL LAWRENCE'S Common-Sense Clothes Horse; retails at $1; just the thing for canvassers that are willing to work to make money with sure, at 27 South Clark-st., basement.

WANTED—A MAN TO OPEN BRANCH OFFICE in St. Louis; must have a little money. Address S 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN AND SMART BOYS WITH small cash can make $3 to $4 a day selling Henry's non-explosive for kerosene. Costs 3 cents, sells for 25 cents. RAY & CO., Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL CHANG-CHANG; ONE agent sold 78 boxes in one day; a mechanic who had never sold anything before cleared $62 in twelve days; every family buys it, any one can sell it; don't fail to secure an agency that will pay from $30 to $40 per week. 39 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN TO WHOM steady employment will be given. Call at, or address with stamp, 187 South Clark-st., Room 26.

WANTED—MEN SEEKING EMPLOYMENT TO engage in selling our articles; outfit, $3 to $10. American Novelty Co., 133 South Clark-st., Room 22.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS to travel with a panorama; one able to invest $100 to $150. Address PANORAMA, 266 Portland-av.

WANTED—A BOY TO TAKE CARE OF HORSES. Apply at 36 Archer-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK AND LAUNDRESS at 96 South Park-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS WOMAN COOK, one dining-room girl, at Merchants' Hotel, corner Clark and Lake-sts.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GERMAN GIRLS WHO can do all kinds of work, and are not lazy. Apply 264 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL to do general housework. Must be good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at 1030 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family at Hyde Park; good wages to a good girl. Apply at 28 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK, ONE who can cook, wash and iron; none but an honest and respectable girl need apply. No. 31 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK IN a small family; German or Swede preferred, at 38 Myrick-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; a good place for a neat and capable girl. 1170 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. No. 222 Loomis-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN housework and take care of children. Wages, $1.50. German preferred. Apply at 77 Walnut-st.

WANTED—AT 559 HUBBARD-ST., A GOOD cook.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Family of four. Must come well recommended. 221 Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. None but first-class need apply, at 161 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family, one used to children, at 366 Fulton.

WANTED—AT 35 NORTH CLARK-ST., GOOD pastry cook.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES AS COPYISTS; plain, rapid writers only need apply. Our Fireside Friend, 100 Sixteenth-st., corner State.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

45 SOUTH CLARK-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM suitable for two gentlemen, with board if desired. Private family. Two day boarders wanted.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—ROOMS TO RENT, WITH or without board. Day boarders accommodated.

71 EAST MONROE-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, kept in order; also home board, $4.50 per week.

281 AND 283 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE SUITE of front rooms to let with board, and room for several gentlemen.

310 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOM, SUITABLE FOR gentleman and lady or single gents, with board.

344 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board, at low prices. Call and see. House newly furnished.

384 WABASH-AV.—ONE LARGE ROOM, SUITable for party young men, with board; table strictly first-class. Table boarders accommodated. Also barn to rent with four stalls.

467 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM; also, large back room and single room; bath-room, hot and cold water, with or without board.

490 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms to rent, with board. Also barn to rent.

499 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT ALcove room, with board, for two or three persons. House and table first-class, and prices very moderate. References exchanged.

506 WABASH-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, en suite or single, handsomely furnished or unfurnished with board. References required.

512 WABASH-AV., NEAR HARMON-COURT—$5 and $6 per week—Very pleasant rooms and first-class board.

587 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, SUITE OF FRONT rooms, with board, furnished or unfurnished; suitable for gentleman and lady, or family. Terms reasonable.

594 WABASH-AV.—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE; good board $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano; day board $3.50.

694 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished back parlor to rent, with board; also single room; references required.

747 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN accommodated with room and board.

751 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ROOMS, EN SUITE or single, furnished or unfurnished; first-class table. Day-boarders accommodated. References required.

807 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND good board $5 and $6 per week; day-board, $4.

855 WABASH-AV.—NICELY-FURNISHED room, fire, gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, with or without board. Private family.

1128 MICHIGAN-AV.—A PLEASANT SOUTH and east room to rent, with board.

1198 PRAIRIE-AV.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE can be suited exactly with room and board. Fine stable for pair of horses and carriage.

MICHIGAN-AV.—THREE YOUNG MEN OF REfinement can find first-class rooms with board; terms, $8 per week, including heat and gas; a pleasant home; references exchanged. U 22, Tribune office.

West Side.

14 ELDRIDGE-COURT—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, double and single rooms, with hot and cold water. Terms moderate.

96 ASHLAND-AV., CORNER OF MONROE-ST.—Two nicely-furnished connecting rooms, second floor; one on third floor to rent, with first-class board.

96 ASHLAND-AV., CORNER OF MONROE-ST.—Parties desiring first-class rooms and board are solicited to call.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS, WITH board, $5 to $9 per week; with fire for two, $15 per week. Day board $4.

181 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—GOOD BOARD AND pleasant home for three or four single gents; private family; double and single room.

222 WEST MONROE-ST.—LARGE FRONT room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Good accommodations for winter. Reasonable terms.

226 WEST MONROE-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED room, with board and comforts of a home.

360 WEST LAKE-ST.—BOARD IN NEW BRICK building, south front, lighted, heated, bath-room, rooms en suite or single, furnished or unfurnished, with board, $4 and $6 per week. Day board, $4.

399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms, with board, either single or en suite.

506 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR UNION Park—A suite of desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for gentleman and wife or four single gents, with board. House has all modern improvements. Terms very moderate.

Hotels.

CLARK HOUSE, 178 NORTH CLARK-ST.—A FEW good front rooms, in suites or single, for families or single gentlemen, with board. Prices reasonable.

Country.

BOARDING—IN NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS AT Lakeside Hall, Evanston, near depot, churches, public halls, ladies' college, and University, at $6 to $9 per week, according to style of rooms.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A PRIVATE family, where there are not more than five boarders. Am in evenings, and would value an attractive home and social family. Must be between Randolph, Van Buren, Peoria, and Throop-sts. Address T 89, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

PRIVATE LESSONS BY A YOUNG LADY IN French and Spanish to young ladies and gentlemen. I am confident of giving satisfaction by the manner I teach, and, if not, I will return the money, my object being to win the reputation at present, and not the money; will go out for ladies only. Address U 73, Tribune office.

THOROUGH AND PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS in German given evenings to ladies and gentlemen. Apply German teacher, Haven School, Wabash-av., between Fourteenth and Sixteenth-sts., or at the residence, 165 Wentworth-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—OF SOME KIND, BY A young man from the East, who can prove himself competent to fill a clerkship in any kind of business house or office; a good penman, correspondent or copyist, or assistant bookkeeper, and not afraid to work. Address T 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper; is willing to act as entry clerk or in any capacity, and to accept a small salary. G 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COPYIST FROM 9 TO 4 o'clock, or writing to do at home. Address P 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A wholesale or retail grocery house, or in any business by which he can obtain a livelihood. Small salary. Has had experience, and can furnish best of city references. Address O 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH COACHman; best city references. Address COACHMAN, 46 West Randolph-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A sober and industrious young man, who will make himself generally useful about the house; can milk. Wages no object. Good References. Address O 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; NOT afraid to work; best of city references. Please call at 20 North Clark-st., Room 1.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, of fourteen years' business experience in this city, wishes to obtain a situation, where his services will command a fair salary. Some wholesale or commission-house preferred. Am a member of the Board of Trade. Address P 49, Tribune Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do cooking, washing, and ironing. No objection to a short distance in the country. City references. Apply at 627 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS NORwegian girl, in a private family. Call at 194 West Lake-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, 17 years old, as second girl, or to take care of children. Apply at 14 Oak-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, to do general housework or take care of children. 771 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a private family, or as second-girl; references given. Call or address 651 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework. Inquire at 21 Blue Island-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL to do general housework or second-work. Apply 311 North Market-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELSH GIRL TO do general housework in a small family. Call at 109 Lincoln-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, with a nursing child; will do housework and sewing for board; no objection to the country. Address E M, 113 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, AS cook and laundress in a small private family. First-class references. Address P 39, Tribune Office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL who understands all kinds of housework. Inquire at 284 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL DOING housework; can give good references. Address No. 5 Bormon Court.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL TO do second work; also a first-class cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 604 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do housework in a family of not more than four persons. Apply at 108 Marble-place.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, STEADY girl in a private family to do general housework; has good references. Apply at 165 West Chicago-av., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do light housework in a small family. Inquire 46 Miller-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN would like to get a place in a private family, to do housework, where she can take her little girl, 6 years old. Best of reference. Address O 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl will do second-work or general housework. Call at 1277 State-st., corner Thirtieth, up stairs.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED housekeeper in some first-class hotel, or would take charge in a private family. Best of references. Address S 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A lady that has had 12 years' experience in hotels and private families; would have no objection to a widower's family; location not limited. Call or address A. LIVINGSTON, 227 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY AS housekeeper; can take care of an invalid, sew, or do copying; will make herself generally useful. Call at 567 State-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

TO EXCHANGE.

I WILL EXCHANGE $3,000 IN REAL ESTATE mortgages, bearing 10 per cent interest, for a stock of drugs. Address O 88, Tribune office, for five days.

TO EXCHANGE—THE FINEST PROPERTY AT Englewood to exchange for No. 1 farms. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—WE HAVE A SPLENDID FARM in Michigan, worth $25,000, which we will exchange in the whole or in part for a stock of goods suitable for a country store. FAIRCHILD & BLACKMAN, Tribune Building.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT residence (clear) for well improved $15,000 farm west or north of Chicago. Also, improved and unimproved Chicago farms. O. L. MANN & H. A. CONGDON, Room 18, 143 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—THE BEST stock and grain farm of 360 acres in the State of Michigan. F. M. GRAY, 157 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—VALUABLE IMPROVED CASH-paying inside property for farm land in Cook County. C. W. DEAN, 133 Clark-st., Room 16.

TO EXCHANGE—SOME SUBURBAN LOTS, FREE from incumbrance, near to railroad depot, for stock of groceries, dry-goods, hardware, or paints. Please give full name and state business. Address O 19, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE LOT IN A CHOICE SUBURBAN town, easy access, for furniture. Address W, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—$1,800, AND A FARM VALUED at $2,500, for inside property; might assume $2,000 incumbrance. Address, by letter, PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO CHOICE LOTS AT LAWNdale at a bargain for lumber. Address W, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—SOME LOTS AT MAYWOOD and cash for a good unincumbered lot or house and lot on one of the South Side avenues. Address P 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—UNINCUMBERED city lots, 20 of them worth $12,000, for an established business or merchandise of like value. B. G. STOREY, Room 8, 148 Clark-st., corner Madison.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR FINE ACRE property free of incumbrance, a good city residence worth from $14,000 to $20,000; will assume incumbrance. PUTNAM & NEWELL, 94 Washington-st., Room 18.

WANTED—TO TRADE STOCK IN A PAYING manufacturing company for merchandise or real estate. Address R 29, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A PONY, OR COLT, ON LAKE-AV., Hyde Park. Apply at Room 1, 124 LaSalle-st.

FOUND—A HORSE, AT THE CORNER OF LINcoln and Webster-aves., Dec. 8. The owner of the horse can get him at the above described locality by paying expenses.

LOST—OR STOLEN—HORSE AND BUGGY FROM stables Nos. 268 and 270 West Lake-st.; a big, bay horse, white spot in forehead, also off hind foot white up to fetlock; buggy, square-box, open.

LOST—ABOUT 6 O'CLOCK TUESDAY EVENING, on State and Madison-st. car, between Union Park and Cottage Grove-av., a lady's pocket-book, containing a ring, some money, and papers. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at 2 and 4 Wabash-av.

STRAYED—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, A MEDIUM-sized bay mare, one hind foot white; had on a set of single harness and blanket. E. G. WHITE, 316 Pratt-place.

STRAYED AWAY OR STOLEN, DEC. 4, FROM E. L. Winston's farm at Lyons, Ill., a small dark bay horse, low head, short tail, two white hind feet, lump in his throat, weight between 800 and 900 lbs, about 8 years old. A liberal reward will be paid for returning him to the above farm, or A. B. BOURINQUE, 12 Twenty-fourth-st.

STOLEN—THE MAN WHO TOOK THE JEWELRY by mistake from 281 Michigan-av., Monday, Dec. 8, at 6 p. m.—I will pay $250 for the return of same. No questions asked. Address the above number.

TAKEN UP—A HOG—THE OWNER CAN HAVE the same by proving property and paying charges, at 403 Archer-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—SADDLES, BRIDLES, TEAM-HARNESS, wagon-covers, horse-blankets, rubber horse covers, and a lot of useful things to horsemen, farmers, and others. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS DRIVING MARE, afraid of nothing; phaeton or open buggy, panic price for cash, or exchange for furniture; complete rig; must sell. LING & HOLMES, 173 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ANOTHER CAR-LOAD OF HORSES just received. Some fine drivers and workers must be sold. 69 West Monroe-st.

HARRISON BROS. HORSE CLIPPERS, REAR OF 125 Wabash-av. Horses clipped at $4 each.

SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, SECOND-HAND BUGGY, carriages, or delivery-wagons, at low prices. J. M. CARSON, 344 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—I WILL FURNISH A good horse and wagon, fit for general delivery; no objection to putting name of firm on wagon; with my own services, for $18 per week. Address F 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO TRADE TWO-HORSE WAGON, harness, and horse for light express wagon and single harness. Apply at 305 Calumet-av.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FINE TROTTING CARriage horse, 15½ hands, kind and gentle, good price paid. Address P. O. Box 245.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000 AND UPwards to a well-established house of 15 years. To an active man with the means a good permanent paying business can be secured, or a silent partner can have interest and profits secured. Address T 88, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A SMALL PACKING business, to take a retiring partner's interest. Call early at No. 11 North Halsted-st.

PARTNER WANTED—$500 WILL SECURE A half interest in a good paying business. Apply at or address HORTON BROS., 76 West Randolph-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $250 CASH, FOR which half interest in stock of fixtures of paying business will be given. 115 East Madison-st., Room 22.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SMALL CAPITAL. A good opening for a good business man. Address F 78, Tribune office, for three days.

WASHINGTON.

(Continued from the First Page.)

to recommend to the House that claims for compensation for property taken in loyal States be recognized. This will let in the Morgan, Chambersburg, and Maryland raid-claims, which amount in the aggregate to many millions of dollars. Congress has steadily refused to recognize such claims up to this time.

FARWELL'S CHEAP-TRANSPORTATION BILL.

The House Committee on Railroads and Canals agreed to-day to report favorably Farwell's bill to provide cheap transportation between Chicago and New York, the substance of which was telegraphed you recently.

EXTRA APPROPRIATION FOR THE NAVY.

Mr. Garfield failed to secure action to-day on the bill making extra appropriation for the navy, as he was not in his seat when his Committee was called. It will be presented to-morrow, and will receive the support of the Foreign Affairs and Naval Committeet. It appropriates $4,000,000.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

The House Committee on Elections have been considering the Louisiana election cases, and the prospects are that they will award the seats for the First and Second Districts to the Democratic contestants, while the Republican claimants will be awarded the seats for the Third District and the State-at-large. This will throw out Sypher, Sheldon, and Darrall, and will admit Pinchback. It seems also pretty well settled that, in the West Virginia case, the contestants who were elected in October will be seated.

PENSIONS.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions have decided to report favorably on Butler's bill restoring the widows and heirs of soldiers of the War of 1812 to the pension rolls.

SHEPHERD'S NOMINATION.

A motion was made in the Executive Session of the Senate to-day, by Johnson, the Democratic Senator from Virginia, to reconsider Shepherd's confirmation. There is, however, no earthly prospect of accomplishing anything more by this action than to delay the confirmation for a day or two. The Senate will not attempt to investigate anything, especially rumors; and no charges have been formally preferred against him.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

The Senate Judiciary Committee held a meeting to-day, and again considered the Williams nomination. No conclusion was reached. Senator Edmunds, the Chairman of the Committee, was strong in his opposition to the confirmation. The Committee think they can finally agree on the proper course to pursue by to-morrow; meanwhile, public sentiment in this vicinity seems to be wearing around in favor of Williams.

A SPECIAL SHOW COMMITTEE.

A special Committee on Exhibitions, William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, Chairman, was announced to-day by Speaker Blaine. It will have charge of the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, and will also, it is expected, investigate the conduct of the American Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition at an early day.

REGULATING THE FINANCES.

As showing the variety of opinion entertained by our legislators on financial questions, it is stated that, when the Senate Finance Committee met to-day, each member had his own plan to submit, no two of them agreeing in any particular; and the discussion was heated and protracted.

REMOVAL OF RICHARDSON.

Influential men from all parts of the country are joining in a common effort to induce the President to remove Secretary Richardson. They are free to complain that he is utterly unfit for his position; that he knows nothing whatever of finance; that his every act since he has assumed the duties of the office has been a mistake; that he is ruining the finances of the country; and that, unless he is speedily removed, he will do more damage than can be repaired in many years. The President, who has unshaken confidence in Richardson, hears all that these gentlemen, who comprise the leading and successful business men in the country, have to urge, in silence, and makes no sign, while Richardson is serenely confident.

THE CINCINNATI POST-OFFICE.

With regard to the Cincinnati Post-Office, the President has, by a grand strategic movement, relieved himself of all embarrassments. He has directed that Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, shall have the privilege of naming the successor to Foulds, and Mr. Delano, with Charles F. Baldwin, Special Agent of the Post-Office Department, is now receiving proposals for the place. This favor is granted to Mr. Delano because, as it is stated, the recent election in Ohio, so far as it was a Republican success, was Delano's particular indorsement. The President regards the campaign as having been conducted on behalf of Delano, and believes, with Alexander Sands, that, if a Republican Legislature had been elected, Delano would have been chosen United States Senator. As Delano furnished the sinews, the President holds that he is entitled, as a slight repayment, to farm out the Federal offices in Ohio. Sherman acquiesces gracefully in the arrangement.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—The President sent to the Senate the following nominations: A. J. Smith, Surveyor-General of Montana Territory; Jacob Rech, Pension Agent, Dubuque, Ia.; William M. Stafford, Receiver of Public Moneys at Elko, Nev.; James H. Howe, United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, vice Miller retired. Postmasters—A. S. McDaniel, Hannibal, Mo.; S. C. Fuller, Traverse City, Mich.; Lyman S. Gilkey, Rockport, Ind.; John R. Hotaling, Rockville, Ill.; Cyrus T. Prouty, Carlinville, Ill.; William K. Hayes, Parsons, Kan.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Marshall Jewell, Minister to Russia; James Meredith Read, Jr., Minister Resident to Greece; John M. Wilson, of Ohio, Consul at Bremen; Alfred A. Freeman, of Tennessee, Consul at Prague; Levi T. Hull, Collector Second District of Michigan. Surveyors—Gen. Silas Reed, Wyoming Territory; Nathan Kimball, Surveyor-General of Utah; Dana E. King, Minnesota; William McMichen, Washington Territory; Silas Garter, Register at Lincoln, Neb. Postmasters—J. Glass McPheeters, Bloomington, Ind.; Peter Platter, Seymour, Ind.; James M. Watts, Delphi, Ind.; George H. Dunn, Greenburgh, Ind.; Robert L. West, Wichita, Kan.; William Tracy, Flint, Mich.; William W. Kenyon, Howell, Mich.; Edward J. Southworth, Hudson, Mich.; George W. Mathews, Paw Paw, Mich.; Daniel C. Hitt, Urbana, O.; Mrs. Lavania Adair, Portsmouth, O.; M. J. Wright, Vallejo, Cal.; M. L. Demott, Lexington, Mo.; Thomas Moore, Metropolis City, Ill.; E. C. Negley, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Henry L. Boies, Sycamore, Ill.; Mrs. Clara L. Nichols, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Mrs. Rachael Tritt, Farmer City, Ill.; Lucius Whitney, Morris, Ill.; Christian Y. Long, Carthage, Ill.; Emory Gregg, Fairbury, Ill.; R. P. McKnight, Verdin, Ill.; Cadet Taylor, Wenona, Ill.; John R. Cameron, Ottawa, Ill.; Eliza Jane Graves, Onarga, Ill.; William H. Mann, Gilman, Ill.; Joseph S. Barnes, Mason City, Ill.; Hugh McKinney, Arcola, Ill.; William E. Smith, Woodstock, Ill.; James Y. Cary, Waukegan, Ill.; L. A. Hamlin, Owassa, Mich.; John Makin, Muscatine, Ia.; Daniel Pitchthorn, Waverly, Ia.; John A. Bills, Vinton, Ia.; N. M. Page, Fort Dodge, Ia.; Mrs. S. S. Forral, Covington, Ky.; E. B. Heald, Haroldsburgh, Ky.; Mrs. Lucy M. Porter, Louisville, Ky.; Gideon Leisenring, Charlestown, W. Va.; M. H. Brooks, Huntington, W. Va.; John Lytell, Piermonti W. Va.; Herman G. Lafcole, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.

The Territorial delegates have organized a committee to look after the special interests of the Territories. McCormick, of Arizona, is Chairman, and a sub-committee has been appointed, to whom have been referred various bills.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Supreme Court to-day, in the case of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway against Fuller, reaffirmed the decision of the lower court, which was to the effect that the law of the State of Iowa regulating railroad freights was valid, as within the power of the State to protect its people from imposition. The road was charged with imposing double rates for furniture from Chicago to Marshalltown, Ia.

PROMINENT NOMINATIONS.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day reported favorably on the nomination of John A. Bingham to be Minister to Japan, but, objection having been made, no action was taken on the report. The opinion of prominent members of the Committee is that Bingham will be confirmed.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary to-day had an extended discussion on the nomination of George H. Williams to be Chief Justice, but came to no conclusion.

THE FARRAGUT PRIZE MONEY.

An order has been passed by Judge Humphrey, in the case of Admiral D. S. Farragut vs. the ship Metropolis and other vessels (Mississippi prize case), directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cover, within the jurisdiction of the Court, the prize-money involved, $603,320, the appeal of the Government having been dismissed.

GOV. SHEPHERD.

A motion was to-day made in the Senate executive session to reconsider the vote by which A. R. Shepherd was confirmed as Governor of the District of Columbia.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.

PETITIONS.

Mr. FENTON presented the petition of the Society of Friends and others, in New York, asking for the appointment of a committee to regulate the traffic in alcoholic liquors.

Mr. SCOTT said he had a similar petition, and moved that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. EDMUNDS hoped not; that the Committee would report that Congress had nothing to do with the subject, except in the District of Columbia and Territories. He would be glad to see such legislation, but he felt convinced that Congress had no power except as stated.

Messrs. FRELINGHUYSEN, SUMNER, THURMAN, CONKLING, SHERMAN, MORRILL (Me.), and others presented similar petitions to that of Mr. Fenton, and, on a vote, all were referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. LOGAN presented a petition from the business men of Chicago asking for the establishment of a branch mint in that city. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

NATIONAL BANKS WITHOUT CIRCULATION.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably a bill to authorize the organization of National Banks without circulation. Placed on the calendar.

THE $44,000,000 RESERVE.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue $44,000,000 reserve fund and make it a part of the permanent circulation. The bill is designed for the immediate relief of the present stringency and to restore confidence and activity to the country. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

REDEEMABLE CURRENCY.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported resolutions declaring that it is the duty of Congress, at its present session, to adopt measures to strengthen the public credit, and directing said Committee to report a bill providing for the issue of currency at all times redeemable in gold or its equivalent.

Mr. BAYARD presented the views of the minority of the Committee, directing the Finance Committee to report measures for a return to specie payments. The resolutions were made the special order for Monday next.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. HAMILTON (Md.) submitted an amendment to the Constitution declaring that the United States should make nothing but gold and silver coin a legal tender for the payment of private debts.

NEWSPAPER MAILS.

Mr. DAVIS (W. Va.) introduced a bill for the transportation of newspapers through the mails. Referred.

SAFETY ON STEAM VESSELS.

The House bill, amendatory of the act to provide for the better security of life on vessels propelled by steam, was taken up.

Mr. SCOTT, in reply to a question, said the act was only to apply to tow-boats, so as to allow them to carry 150 pounds of steam to the square inch. It did not affect passenger vessels.

The bill was passed.

AMNESTY BILL.

The House bill granting general amnesty was read.

Mr. SUMNER objected to the second reading of the bill to-day, not because he was opposed to general amnesty, but before it became a law he desired to secure justice to his colored fellow-citizens.

COTTON SEIZURES.

Mr. GORDON submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate all particulars relative to the cotton seized under orders of the Department after the close of the war. Laid over.

THE LETTER WRITER.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads to consider the expediency of providing a further convenience in correspondence known as the "letter-writer" with a one cent stamp, being a new article of stationery adapted for a letter circular and newspaper wrapper.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill providing that any National Banking Association deciding to reduce its capital stock, as providing in Sec. 13 of the National Currency act, shall be entitled to take up a pro rata portion of its bonds upon depositing lawful money of the United States or retiring its own circulating notes in the proportion required by law. Referred.

NEWSPAPER MAILS.

Mr. Davis' bill providing for the free transmission by mail of newspapers and periodicals, authorizes newspaper exchange to be made free of postage as formerly, and also the free transmission of weekly papers to subscribers within the county where published.

At 1:15 this afternoon the Senate went into executive session.

At 2 o'clock the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENSATIVES.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. PHILLIPS asked leave to offer a resolution recognizing Cuban independence. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. DAWES offered a resolution directing the Postmaster-General to inform the House whether Custom-House officers or detectives have examined correspondence passing through the New York or Boston Post-Offices, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Revenue laws had been violated, etc.

Mr. WOOD, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported an elaborate resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report in detail the cost of funding the public debt, thus far, into 5 per cent bonds.

NATIONAL BANKS WITHOUT CIRCULATION.

Mr. MAYNARD introduced a bill to authorize the organization of National Banks without circulation. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.

Mr. HAYS, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a resolution for printing 255,000 copies of each of the annual agricultural reports of 1872 and 1873. Referred.

INCREASE IN THE NAVY.

Mr. SCOFIELD, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill authorizing the present number of enlisted men of the navy to be increased from 8,500 to 10,000. He said the Secretary of the Navy informed the Committee on Appropriations that he had not men enough to man the ships.

Mr. GARFIELD offered an amendment providing that the temporary increase of force should not continue beyond the 1st of January, 1875. He believed the speck of war would soon blow away, and that the country would find itself again in calm and peace with Spain.

Mr. COBURN—Why, then, increase the navy?

Mr. GARFIELD replied that the gentleman himself was aware of the facts in relation to the Spanish Government.

Mr. BECK declared that no Secretary should have authority to increase either the army or navy. Congress should retain that power in its own hands.

Mr. COBURN regarded the proposition as at least unfortunate. The Government was doing everything it could to bring about an amicable adjustment, and it seemed to him that, while that condition of affairs existed, any increase of the war power of the country might create agitation and apprehension which would tend to break up the negotiations for an amicable adjustment. He inquired what would be the cost of these additional 1,500 men.

Mr. GARFIELD said he could not state that, but he had been instructed by the Committee on Appropriations to report a bill appropriating $4,000,000 for the extraordinary expenses of the navy. He proposed that the matter should be postponed until the result of the negotiations became known. It might take a week, or two weeks, but if war broke out and the country was called to act, the enlistment of 1,500 men for the navy would be accomplished in a single day. Let the declaration of war be once made, and there would be no scarcity of men either for the army or navy.

Mr. KASSON advocated the bill as a necessary measure. He would vote for it, even without the amendment making the increase temporary. He wanted to have the navy made competent to protect American commerce and flag from insult by European powers.

Mr. ARCHER supported the bill.

After further discussion, Mr. Garfield's amendment was adopted, and the bill, thus amended, passed.

CODIFIED LAWS.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.), presented a codification of the United States laws, prepared by the Commissioners for that purpose. Referred.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $4,000,000 for extraordinary expenses of the navy. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

THE SALARY BILL.

The House then resumed the debate on the salary question.

Mr. TREMAIN addressed the House in favor of the proposed reduction. As to the suggestions made yesterday, that the report of the Salary bill was urged by demagogues, he remarked that if that representative is a demagogue, who faithfully labors to carry out the popular will, and who in doing so is willing to submit to personal sacrifice and loss, then he wished that the House were full of such demagogues. He supposed that the gentlemen of opposite views, who might be called anti-demagogues, belonged to that school which believed and practiced the belief that public officers were created not for the benefit of the public, but for the benefit of the incumbents. As an extraordinary example of that class of public officers, he referred the House to one who had once been a member of that body, who subsequently held office in the City of New York, and who, by means of conspiracy with other office-holders, used a public office for the aggrandizement of his own fortune. That man had suffered the penalty which sooner or later comes to punish those who violate the laws of God or man. Those who wish to profit by that man's example might look in upon him in cell No. 34 in the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. In conclusion, he appealed to the House to repeal the act of March 3, 1873.

Mr. HAWLEY (Conn.) addressed the House in favor of a reduction of salaries. He did not object to the increase given to the members of the Cabinet and Justices of the Supreme Court. As to the President's salary, he had not voted to make it $50,000, and would not do so. He was sorry to see such a tone of denunciation or censure as prevailed in the House on this subject. It was below the tone of the nation. He would vote for a reasonable reduction of salary, and to give members what they ought to have.

Mr. KELLOGG favored a reduction of the salaries of members and Senators, but did not believe that the people required any interference with the salaries of other officials.

ELLIS H. ROBERTS (N. Y), said it was true that great violence and lack of discrimination had characterized the public press on the question. The indiscriminate abuse of public men, without reason and without decent pretext, was a crying shame. If its effects could be kept at home, it would not be so mischievous, although it diminished the incitement to laudable ambition. If members carried their eyes to the other side of the Atlantic, they would see how greatly more mischievious it was.

Mr. NEGLEY—Did not the gentleman carry his back-pay to the other side of the Atlantic?

Mr. ROBERTS—If the gentleman has satisfied his own conscience with reference to his back pay, he has performed his duty; but I appeal to him not to decide my duty for me.

Mr. NEGLEY—I mean nothing unkind to the gentleman; but I simply make inquiry whether the gentleman did not lately return his back-pay to the Treasury?

Mr. ROBERTS—When I assent to degrade this body by a personal controversy, it will be when I change my estimate of public duty.

Mr. NIBLACK said the most graceful thing to do was simply to reinstate substantially the old law, leaving all other questions connected with it to be settled hereafter on some more appropriate occasion. He did not think that the compensation of members of the Cabinet and of Judges of the Supreme Court was too high, but he thought that the President's salary was out of all proportion to the other salaries fixed at the last session.

Mr. DURHAM did not consider the compensation fixed by the last Congress too much, but would vote for a reduction in obedience to public sentiment. He believed his district demanded it, and that the good of the whole country demands the restoration of the franking privilege.

Mr. DAWES said he still thought as he did at the last session that the increase of salary was an unwise measure. He thought there should be a revision of the rates of compensation of persons in the civil service. All that had been done in relation to the increase of pay must be undone as far as the Constitution will permit. The Constitution has wisely guarded the Executive against any encroachment on his compensation. We can, therefore, talk freely about the salary of the Executive because we know that anything we do cannot reach the present Executive. He stands before the country, thank God, as one who never sought that place as a position for the attainment of wealth, but we have made compensation for the future, together with the perquisites of the office so high that hereafter when he shall have left that place we shall proclaim to the country that the highest office in its gift is a position for the attainment of wealth. If we leave the matter there, contenting ourselves with the idea that the whole condemnation is confined to the fact that it touches our own salary, we misjudge. With $200,000 salary there are perquisites allowed which vary very little every year from $50,000. So that we leave the President's office hereafter with a compensation of $400,000 attached to it for the term; and I submit that when we can do it without our motives being impugned, when we stand so far from any person whom it can effect, and when we can do it under circumstances that nobody can say it is a reflection upon him, it is our duty to meet that question, and meet it fairly and squarely.

Mr. DAWES said that he saw no propriety in increasing the salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court and Cabinet officers, and he thought the compensation of the latter should be brought down to the same as that awarded the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House.

Mr. HALE (N. Y.) I ask the gentleman from Massachusetts, as the leader of the House, and as Chairman of the chief financial Committee of the House, whether, in his judgment, leaving the voice of the people aside for the moment, and on his oath as a member of the House, if he considers a salary of $10,000 a year an inordinate or extravagant salary, either for the head of a department, or for a Judge of the Supreme Court?

Mr. DAWES—In a country which prides itself on its simplicity of manners, and of institutions, in a country where no place ought to be sought in the gift of the people for the money it confers, I say to my friend from New York, that I believe that it will be a sorry day for this country when we put such a compensation to our offices that they will be sought for the money they will bring, and I say, therefore, that it is better for every one of these men that their compensation shall be what it was before the passage of the law of 1873."

G. F. HOAR—"My colleague's statement in relation to the President's perquisites will undoubtedly attract attention throughout the country. He has stated that the perquisites of the President's office amount, on the average, to $50,000 a year, making his salary and perquisites for a single term $400,000. Now, I wish to ask him how he makes out that sum?"

Mr. DAWES—I have done just this: I have taken from the appropriation bills the sums appropriated for the President's household and his house, just what would be expended by any other officer who has his own house,—not the cost of the house, but yearly appropriations for carrying it on, and keeping it in order and repair.

G. F. HOAR—Is it not for maintaining the state in that house which pertains to receptions and other expenses of the office?

Mr. DAWES—They are sums which the President, if he were placed on a footing with other officials, would be obliged to pay out of his own income.

G. F. HOAR—If he did not have it appropriated he would not spend it; that is the whole of it.

Mr. Dawes' twenty minutes here expired.

Mr. MARSHALL favored the repeal of the bill. He believed also that the pending bill should be amended by a provision that no member shall draw his salary until after he had appeared and qualified, and taken his seat.

Mr. HALE (Me.) gave notice that he would move the previous question at 3 o'clock to-morrow.

NEW COMMITTEES.

The SPEAKER announced the following Committees:

On Mississippi Levees—Morey, Hurlbut, Stanard, Pierce, Rice, Randall, and Lamar.

On Centennial Celebration and the Proposed National Census of 1875—Kelley, Hawley (Conn.), G. F. Hoar, Shanks, Woodford, Butler (Tenn.), Smith (Ohio), Hart, Clayton, Young, Harris, Standford.

Adjourned.

ST. LOUIS.

The Clergymen and the Mayor Indulge in Recriminations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10.—Quite a controversy is going on in the papers here between Mayor Brown and the Rev. Dr. Burlingham, a Baptist clergyman, which is getting quite interesting. The Mayor thinks the clergy are not doing their duty by the public institutions of the city, and the clergy call the Mayor a demagogue. The Mayor responds that his particular reverend opponent visited the Jardin Mabille when in Paris, and seems likely to prove his assertion.

MORTUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 10.—A very large number of prominent Episcopalians have reached town to-day to attend the funeral of Bishop Armitage to-morrow morning. The remains are laying in St. John's Church here, and have been visited by large numbers to-day.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 10.—Memorial services are to be held in this city to-morrow as a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Bishop Armitage, whose funeral is to take place from St. John's Church, Detroit, to-morrow. His successor is, of course, a subject for future consideration, and very little thought has been given to the matter in this hour of affliction by those having the matter in charge. The Standing Committee of the Diocese left here this afternoon to attend the funeral at Detroit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 10.—The funeral obsequies of the late Charles D. Bond took place to-day. The procession was a very large one. The Rev. C. C. Tate, of Trinity Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Walter Scott, of the Church of the Good Shepherd, conducted the burial services. Among the pall-bearers were the Hon. J. K. Edgerton, the Hon. Pliny Hoagland, and the Hon. I. D. G. Nelson.

FIRES.

In Fort Wayne, Ind.; Loss, $18,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Dec. 10.—This morning about 5 o'clock a fire broke out in the warehouse owned by W. S. Edsall and leased by W. T. Abbott, consuming the building and contents, consisting of 500 barrels of flour, 40,000 pounds of lard, 16 cases of boots and shoes, and 3 organs. The fire burned fiercely for a long time, and when it reached the lard the heat and flames were intense. The total loss is estimated from $18,000 to $19,000. The following is a list of the losers and their insurance: C. L. Hill, music dealer, three organs, valued at $500, not insured; City Mills, 500 barrels of flour, valued at $3,500, insured for $3,000; W. T. Abbott, 40,000 pounds of lard, valued at $3,500, insured for $1,500; Mr. Wallace, 16 cases of boots and shoes, loss or insurance not known, the owner being out of the city. W. S. Edsall, owner of the building, which is valued at $8,000, states his insurance at $3,000. The origin of the fire is a mystery. It was first discovered in the basement, and spread with great rapidity, the building being of frame and very dry.

In Eddyville, Ia.; Loss, $50,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 10.—On Saturday night the town of Eddyville, Wapello County, Iowa, was nearly destroyed by fire. Several large buildings were burned down, together with their contents. Three firms were burned out. They were: S. T. Caldwell, dry goods and groceries; J. C. Dunlap, hardware; and McEntire & Co., dry goods and groceries. The Masons and Odd-Fellows lost considerably by the burning of their lodge rooms. The total loss amounts to $50,000; insurance, $30,000.

At Springfield, O.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10.—A fire at Springfield, O., last night, destroyed the depot flour mills, with grain, sheds, etc. The loss is not ascertained. The insurance on the building, machinery, and stock is $15,000.

LATER.—The loss in the fire at Springfield, O., is $45,000; insured for $2,000 each in the Franklin, of Wheeling; Firemen's, and Ohio, of Dayton.

WISCONSIN.

Inspection of the State Charitable and Reformatory Institutions.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISONVILLE, Dec. 10.—The Committee of the Legislature appointed by Gov. Washburn to visit the State charitable and correctional institutions met at the Executive office Tuesday evening. Senators Campbell, of Lafayette County, and Schantz, of Washington County—the latter in place of Senator Greene—declined the invitations, and Assemblyman Barton, of Brown; Dunning, of Dane, and Finkelnburg, of Buffalo, were present. The Committee decided first to visit the Soldiers' Orphan Asylum Home here; to-morrow to visit the State Hospital for the Insane, near here; to go hence to Janesville, where the Blind Institute is located; then to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Delavan; the Milwaukee Charitable Institution; the Industrial School, at Waukesha; the State Prison, at Waupun; and the Northern Hospital for the Insane, at Oshkosh. Neither Gov. Washburn or Gov. Taylor will go on the tour of inspection.

Sales of State lands, forfeited by the non-payment of taxes, were increased to-day to about $10,000, some selling as high as $3 per acre.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS FOR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—1 a. m.—The pressure has diminished from the Lower Lake region westward to the Missouri Valley and southwestward to Kentucky, with cloudy weather and rain. Generally clear weather and light winds, and rains with unchanged temperature prevailing in the Southern States; generally clear weather, with light northwesterly winds, and continued low temperature in New England and the Middle Atlantic States. The temperature remains unchanged in the Lower Lake region, whilst it has risen in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England, clear weather and low temperature, with light northerly to westerly winds will prevail during the greater portion of the day. For the Middle Atlantic States, northerly to westerly winds, with low temperature and clear weather until Thursday evening. During Thursday night, increasing cloudiness, winds shifting to easterly and southerly, and probably threatening weather. For the South Atlantic States, slightly rising temperature, and generally clear weather during the day. For the Gulf States and Tennessee, partly cloudy weather, with rising temperature, and possibly light rain in the Lower Mississippi Valley. For the Ohio Valley, and thence northward over the lake region, rising temperature, light easterly to southerly winds, with continued cloudy weather and rain. For the Northwest, rising temperature, with cloudy weather and rain, except in the northern portion, where snow will prevail during a portion of the day, followed by less cloudiness and clearing weather.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breck'nridg	29.84	21	W., brisk....	0	Cloudy.
Cairo	30.18	50	Calm....	0	Fog.
Cheyenne	29.80	26	S. W., light..	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.24	45	E., gentle....	.03	Cloudy.
Cleveland	30.18	37	S. E., fresh..	0	Cloudy.
Davenport	29.99	36	S., gentle....	.14	Light rain.
Denver	29.89	15	S., gentle....	0	Clear.
Detroit	30.16	30	S., gentle....	0	Cloudy.
Duluth	29.79	25	S. W., gentle.	—	Light snow.
Escanaba	29.93	33	S., fresh....	0	Cloudy.
Fort Gibson	30.13	52	S. E., fresh..	0	Cloudy.
Fort Garry	29.77	8	S., fresh....	0	Cloudy.
Keokuk	29.96	43	S., fresh....	1.27	Heavy rain.
Marquette	29.92	31	S., fresh....	0	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.00	33	S., fresh....	.23	Light rain.
Omaha	29.94	35	S. W., fresh.	0	Cloudy.
Toledo	30.18	37	S., brisk....	0	Light rain.
Yankton	29.98	22	W., gentle....	0	Fair.
LaCrosse	29.98	30	N. E., fresh..	—	Sleet.
Leavenw'th	29.93	41	S., light....	.51	Light rain.

ALMOST A WRECK.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 10.—As the Mary Houston was descending the falls this evening for New Orleans, with a heavy cargo and full list of passengers, the night being very dark and misty, she was run almost under the low span of the bridge, which would have torn her to pieces, but was turned short from the right pier of the central span into the channel, the sharp edge of the pier tearing her right forward guards off, together with twenty-five barrels of whisky and other freight stored there, which fell into the river. The shock was great, and her passengers, 30 or 40 in number, were terribly frightened, a scene of great confusion ensuing. She came to Portland, however, where she is laid up till to-morrow evening for repairs.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BEARDSTOWN, Ill., Dec. 10.—Conductor J. T. Phillips, of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, was found dead in his caboose this morning. The watchman went to the caboose, where Mr. Phillips and his brakemen were sleeping, to call them to take the morning freight north. One of the brakemen answered the call, but, upon trying to awaken Mr. Phillips, it was found that he was dead. His death must have been quick and painless, as there was no sign of a struggle. A physician was called, but life was extinct. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was death from heart disease. The remains were taken to Rock Island, where the family of the deceased reside. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

YELLOW FEVER.

GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 10.—A special to the *News* gives account of more cases of yellow fever at Columbus.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The steamer Amboriz has arrived at Liverpool from the Cape Coast of Africa. Thirteen of her crew died of yellow fever.

THE ELECTION IN TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 10.—All additional election news received show an increased Democratic majority.

THE ERIE CANAL.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Navigation will be resumed on the eastern division of the Erie Canal to-morrow.

EMBEZZLEMENT IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10.—An *Enquirer* special from Springfield, O., says that the jury, at midnight to-night, in the case of Theodore Wick, Treasurer of Clark County, on trial on a charge of embezzling $90,000 public funds, brought in a verdict in favor of the State of $20,000 on the first, $10,000 on the second, and $300 on the third count, and not guilty on the fourth. The sentence of the Court is reserved till to-morrow.

THE INDIANS.

Depredations of Comanches in the Southwest—Many Settlers Killed.

GALVESTON, Dec. 10.—The following dispatch will appear in the Galveston *News* to-morrow morning:

SAN ANTONIO, Dec. 10.—On the 5th instant the Indians attacked three men 75 miles from San Antonio, and mortally wounded George Bell. A boy was shot in the leg, and a Mexican had an arm pinned to his side with an arrow. The Indians drove off seventy-five head of horses.

LATER.—The Indians, in their raid on the Neuces River, have killed twenty-four persons, mostly sheep-herders. The son of Mr. Gray, of Santiago Ranche, was also killed. Buck Graves, in command of a party of citizens from Corpus Christi, is in pursuit of them.

Thirty Indians attacked Reill's ranche, and captured thirty-eight horses; no one was killed. The Indians are supposed to be Comanches. They came upon two Mexicans, one of whom jumped into a well to save himself. They caught the other, stripped him, and threw him into the well after the other. At another ranche, where thirteen herders were drying sheep, they killed seven and hung them to the trees. The whereabouts of the other six is not known.

BUFFALO.

Inspection of the Harbor and Breakwater—Damage Caused by the Recent Gale.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 10.—The Board of United States Army Engineers made official inspection of the Buffalo Harbor and the new breakwater to-day. Gens. Woodruff and Comstock, and Cols. Wilson and Harwood were in the party. They found the mouth of the harbor filled with a deposit of sand, so that navigation by large vessels is difficult. The new breakwater was damaged by the recent gale to the extent of $8,000. The report of the inspection will be officially transmitted to Gen. Humphreys, at Washington, to-morrow or next day.

OBITUARY.

Hon. John O'Connor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—Hon. John O'Connor, ex-member of Congress from Texas, formerly of Indiana, died here to-day of congestion of the bowels.

Dr. Oxford, of Flint, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 10.—A dispatch from Flint reports the death there of Dr. J. M. Oxford, one of the best-known residents of that town.

CANADA.

The New Cabinet Re-Elected by Acclamation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Dec. 10.—Every one of the Cabinet Ministers who sought re-election have been returned by acclamation, save one, and his majority was increased. Two seats have been won from the scandal party.

WALSH AND DONNELLY.

Fifteen Years for the First and Eight for the Second.

Soon after the opening of the Criminal Court yesterday morning, the jury in the Lawless murder case sent word to Judge Tree that they had agreed upon a verdict.

When brought into the court-room, the foreman gave the document to the Clerk, who read it aloud, in the presence of Walsh and Donnelly, their families, and the counsel in the case. The verdict was as follows:

We, the jury, find the defendants, John Walsh and William Donnelly, guilty of manslaughter,—John Walsh as principal, and fix his punishment at fifteen years in the State Penitentiary; William Donnelly as accessory, and fix his punishment at eight years in the State Penitentiary. PHILIP KENNEDY, Foreman.

At the request of the State Attorney, the words "principal" and "accessory" were stricken out, as being illegal, and the verdict was read as amended. After the jury were polled, the prisoners were remanded to await sentence. They showed little emotion until they reached the jail, when both men gave free expression to their feelings. They stoutly affirmed their innocence, and said that the acquittal of McKelvy Tuesday had gone far in influencing their conviction. Walsh is 30 years of age, and has a wife and two children. Donnelly is 27, and is also married. Their counsel, Mr. Jackson, entered a motion for a new trial, which will be argued some time during next week.

NEW SYSTEM OF STREET NUMBERING AND NAMING.

On the 25th of November, 1872, the Common Council passed an ordinance adopting the decimal system of numbering houses,—that is, of giving 100 numbers to each block throughout the city. Of course the sole object of such a system is to facilitate and simplify the reaching of any given point upon any street or avenue.

This, however, seems to be but very imperfectly accomplished by this ordinance, so long as all the streets or avenues of the city are not designated by numbers or letters instead of names. The proportion of our streets now designated by numbers is only about one-twelfth, and they are not arranged upon any uniform system.

Mr. Otto Peltzer, who has charge of the Map Department of the Board of Public Works, and upon whom devolves the labor, under the direction of the Board, of registering and affixing these numbers, under whatever system may be adopted by the Council, has worked out a plan which will apparently secure, if adopted, all the results that can be had from this decimal system for our peculiarly divided city. Mr. Peltzer would designate streets running north and south as "avenues," and those running east and west as "streets." He would then proceed as follows:

First—Take Fulton street, instead of Madison, as under the present ordinance (calling it River street), as the base-line for the numbering of the avenues. Fulton street is the continuation of the main branch of the Chicago River, and this obviates the necessity which would arise if Madison street were taken of prefixing the letter "N" (north) to avenues on what has been known to our citizens, since Chicago had a place on the map, as the "South Side."

Second—Take State street, calling it Division avenue, as the base-line for the numbering of the streets. This allows all the avenues east of State street (Division avenue) to be designated by letters "A," "B," "C," etc. The reason for lettering and not numbering these avenues is, that what, under this plan, is "Avenue A," would be "East First avenue" if numbers were used, and would have to be called "North East First avenue," after crossing the river to the North.

Third—Letter and not number all streets running east and west, lying east of North State street (North Division avenue, north of the river), for the same reason that the avenues east of State street (Division avenue on the South Side) are lettered, that is to say, "North First street," if numbered after crossing east of North State street (North Division avenue), would have to be called "East North First street," whereas under this system it would simply be "A" street.

Fourth—Designate all short irregular streets between the avenues as "courts," all irregular streets between streets as "places," and all diagonal streets as "roads." In the numbering of the houses, those would all commence with No. 51, 151, 251, as the case might be, depending on their distance from the base-line.

Mr. Peltzer has prepared a sketch or rough map of the central portion of the city, illustrating his system. It is believed that under it any reasonably intelligent person could, if he knew what street or avenue he was on, and the number where he was, reach any other part of the city, for which he had the correct address.

CITY ITEMS.

About 9 o'clock last night, Officer Martin Ebinger discovered flames in the front room of a two-story frame house, No. 136 South Desplaines street, occupied by J. W. Murry. The officer broke open the door, and with the assistance of the occupants of the house, put out the flames before they had done much damage. The fire started from an overheated stove, igniting a sofa.

The Fair for the benefit of St. Mary's Church, which commenced on last Monday evening, promises to be a most unprecedented success. The large hall is crowded every evening, and every one leaves the hall every evening anxiously wishing that the time might be prolonged to the "wee small hours." There is a contest for a magnificent gold watch between the following prominent gentlemen of the city: Mayor Colvin, Commissioner Sheridan, and D. C. Leach, of the American Express. The liveliest interest is manifested in this friendly contest by the numerous friends of these popular gentlemen. On Friday evening the choir of St. Mary's Church will render some choice selections. This choir is by far the best in the city. The Fair will terminate on Saturday night.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.

The opera of "Faust" was repeated last evening, and, notwithstanding the disagreeable weather, the theatre was well filled. The cast was the same as at the first representation, with the exception that Mrs. Van Zandt took the *role* of *Marguerite* in place of Miss Kellogg. The only new feature, therefore, which needs notice is that artist's personation. It was more or less of an ungrateful task, coming so closely upon Miss Kellogg's personation, which is a very popular one, but she stood the test handsomely, and gave a picture of Gretchen which was different in many respects from that of Kellogg's, and at the same time was a very remarkable personation. The striking features of it were, first, the innocence and guilelessness which she portrayed; second, the feeling of pathos and the depth of passion which her voice is enabled to express by its natural quality; and, lastly, the wonderfully distinct intonations which made every word intelligible to the hearer, and thus greatly heightened the effect. In these three respects her *Marguerite* has rarely been equaled. It is certainly a fact upon which the management may plume itself, to have two artists in a troupe capable of giving such excellent personations of this character. This evening "Il Trovatore" will be given.

Another Lot of Those Fine Black Mohair Alpacas

at 37½c—the price elsewhere 75c. 1,000 pieces colored alpacas at from 30c to 45c; old prices, 50c to $1. Some of the best 50c black alpacas in America. 500 dozen kid gloves at 75c, $1, and $1.25,—about half their value. 1,000 corsets of our own importation, at 75c, $1, $1.25, and $1.50,—a great bargain. In our carpet department we are offering good ingrains at from 50c to 85c; English Brussels at $1. Buyers of all kinds of dry goods can save at least one-third their money. C. W. & E. Pardridge, 114 and 116 State street.

—A lady called at the County Court, in Sacramento, to inquire the proper steps to take for the pardon of her son, who had met with the misfortune of a sentence to the State Prison at San Quentin. She asked of an official in the building who has kept the run of things, and he, to be able to answer definitely, had to inquire: "Which one of your sons, madame, do you wish to get out? You have three there, I believe." "The last one," she answered.

DEATHS.

RICHARDSON—At Galesburg, Ill., Charles A. Richardson, aged 32, conductor on C., B. & Q. R. R.

FRINIER—On Dec. 10, of inflammation of the brain, George O. Frinier, eldest son of Oliver and Denise Frinier, aged 41 years and 8 months.

Funeral from residence, 21 Sampson-st., on Friday, Dec. 12, at 9 a. m., by carriages to Calvary. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Montreal French papers please copy.

LEE—At 152 Aberdeen-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 10, Peter Lee, Esq., late of Gorey, County Wexford, Ireland. Funeral on Friday at 2 p. m. Friends of the family are invited.

REYNOLDS—At the family residence, in Chicago, Dec. 7, of general debility, Harriet, wife of John Reynolds, Esq., in her 29th year, a native of Northamptonshire.

☞ English papers please copy.

DAVIDSON—At the Half-Orphan Asylum, Dec. 10, Mrs. Anna C. Davidson, widow of the Rev. James L. Davidson, late of Decatur, aged 58 years and 3 months. Services at the Asylum at 5 p. m., to-day; interment at Springfield.

☞ Springfield and Decatur papers copy.

SEA—Mrs. Louisa Sea, mother of Sidney M. Sea, of this city, at Ripon, Wis., last evening, Dec. 9, inst., aged 65 years.

AUCTION SALES.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

300 CHOICE GERMAN

CANARY BIRDS!

At our Salesrooms, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

An Agent of CHAS. REICHE & BRO., the well-known importers of Animals and Birds, of New York, has just arrived with large and unusually fine collection of

Canary Birds, Goldfinches, Chaffinches, Linnets, Siskins, Parrots, and other Birds.

Parties wishing FINE SINGERS will find this an unusual opportunity, as the Canaries are their latest importation from the Hartz Mountains, just received by steamer. Dealers will please take notice that they can be supplied at New York prices.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

Thursday, Dec. 11, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

Immense Stock of Fancy China Goods

AT AUCTION,

AT 204 & 206 EAST MADISON-ST.

Consisting of Elegant Vases, Bohemian Glassware, China Toys and Figures, Fancy Toilet Sets and Boxes, Smoking Sets, Spittoons, Cuspadores, Motto Cups and Saucers, Dinner Sets, French Coffees, &c., &c., making one of the finest displays of Fancy Goods ever offered in this city at Auction.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

FRIDAY, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock, large sale of

WINES & LIQUORS,

At our Salesrooms, 204 and 206 East Madison-st., consisting of Piper Heidsick Champagne; California Port, Claret, and Angelica Wines; English Ale, in bottles; Bourbon and Scotch Whiskey, in bottles; Brandies, Rum, Sherry and Port Wines, Rhine Wines, and a sundry assortment of Liquors and Wines, all to be sold without any reserve. TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 9½ o'clock, ANOTHER IMMENSE ASSIGNEE'S STOCK OF

FURNITURE and CARPETS,

Consisting of every description of Household Goods. Among the stock are some ELEGANT PARLOR SETS, which must be sold.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.,

Salesroom, 41 South Canal-st.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF

Oil Paintings and Elegant Chromos,

At Store 207 North Wells-st.,

Commencing WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, at 7 p. m., and continuing through the week at same hour, affording North Side residents a rare opportunity to purchase a choice collection of Paintings and Chromos, regardless of cost, as they must be sold.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THE SALE OF ELEGANT

OIL PAINTINGS

From the Philadelphia Art Gallery will be continued on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 11 and 12, at 10, 2 1-2, and 7 1-2 o'clock each day. Many fine works are yet in the collection, and will be sold without reserve.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 & 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION,

REGULAR SOUTH SIDE SALE OF

Household Furniture.

The Largest Display of Elegant Furniture ever offered at Auction.

75 Sets of Parlor and Chamber Furniture; 100 Pieces of Library and Dining-room Furniture; 200 Marble-top Tables and Side and Corner Whatnots; 100 Extension Tables; 50 Pcs. Cocoa Matting; 75 Pcs. Floor Oil Cloth; 14 Crates W. G. Crockery; Book Cases, Wardrobes, Parlor and Office Desks, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Carpets, Stoves; a large line of Table Cutlery and Plated Ware. At 11 o'clock, Buggies and Harness.

On SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 9½ o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

Our Regular Friday's Sale.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st., continue their great sale of New and Second-hand FURNITURE, FRIDAY MORNING, Dec. 12, at 9½ o'clock. Parlor and Chamber Furniture in great variety. New and Second-hand Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture. A large stock of Cook and Parlor Stoves, Bedding, Blankets, Crockery, and Glassware. Rockingham and Yellow Ware, in casks, to the trade; and a general assortment of Merchandise.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

(ESTABLISHED 1856.)

AT THEIR OLD QUARTERS,

Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph-st.,

Will hold their Regular Sale of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 9½ o'clock, a. m.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, NEW FURNITURE, &c., on SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 9½ o'clock, a. m.

All sales rendered net cash four days from day of sale. Consignments of every kind of merchandise solicited.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.

THE PAPER FOR THE

FARMER,

MECHANIC,

MANUFACTURER,

MERCHANT,

BANKER,

PROFESSIONAL MAN,

AND THE FIRESIDE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names—in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement—having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the proceeds of profligate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these worn-out and demoralized partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise buy.

3d. That railroads cannot exact more than a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested in them, and that when, in addition to this, they claim dividends on watered stock and fraudulent bonds, the State may rightfully interfere for the protection of the people; that unjust discriminations between different localities are in violation of law and should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies or bounties of money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corporations, are flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

The general character of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is too well established to need recapitulation. It is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views. In its news department it is second to no paper in the United States. The Weekly Edition contains a carefully prepared summary of the news of the week, brought down to the hour of going to press.

Literary, political, financial, social, and agricultural topics will constitute, as heretofore, leading features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase its attractiveness in these departments. Its market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page sheet, of the same size as the Daily Tribune, consisting of fifty-six columns of closely-printed matter, and, as a family newspaper and in its general make-up, is unsurpassed by any paper in the land.

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